**INSURANCE.**

Indian Insurance Companies are national concerns.

# The Bombay Chronicle

**INSURANCE.**

Indian Merchants therefore must support them.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA, IN 1913.

VOL XVI NO 208 BOMBAY MONDAY AUGUST 20 1928 ONE ANNA

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## SHIPPING.

### P. & O. British India

(Incorporated in England).

MAIL & PASSENGERS SERVICE

P. and O. SAILINGS to PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

Calling at Malta every alternate week.

| Date. | Steamers. | Connecting at Aden with | Tons. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1928. | | | |
| 25 Aug. | Malwa .. | All | 10,953 |
| 1 Sep. | Rajputana* .. | | 16,568 |
| 8 „ | Mantua .. | | 10,946 |
| 15 „ | Naldera* .. | vessels | 16,088 |
| 22 „ | Ranpura .. | | 16,601 |
| 29 „ | Razmak@ .. | | 10,602 |
| 6 Oct. | Kaisar-i-Hind .. | | 11,518 |
| 13 „ | Narkunda x .. | will | 16,572 |
| 20 „ | Rawalpindi .. | | 16,619 |
| 27 „ | Razmak@ .. | | 10,602 |
| 3 Nov. | Rajputana .. | now | 16,568 |
| 10 „ | Mooltan x .. | | 20,847 |
| 17 „ | Ranchi .. | | 16,650 |
| 24 „ | Macedonia* .. | sail | 11,120 |
| 1 Dec. | Ranpura .. | | 16,601 |
| 8 „ | Maloja x .. | | 20,837 |
| 15 „ | Razmak .. | direct | 10,602 |
| 22 „ | Malwa * .. | | 10,953 |
| 29 „ | Kaisar-i-Hind .. | from | 11,518 |
| 1929. | | | |
| 5 Jan. | Naldera * .. | | 16,088 |
| 12 „ | Rajputana .. | Bombay | 16,568 |
| 19 „ | Mantua * .. | | 10,946 |
| 26 „ | Ranchi .. | without | 16,650 |
| 2 Feb. | Narkunda x .. | | 16,572 |
| 9 „ | Ranpura .. | transhipment at Aden. | 16,601 |
| 16 „ | Morea * .. | | 10,953 |
| 23 „ | Razmak .. | | 10,602 |
| 2 Mar. | Mooltan x .. | | 20,847 |
| 9 „ | Kaisar-i-Hind .. | | 11,518 |
| 16 „ | Rawalpindi @ .. | | 16,619 |
| 23 „ | Rajputana .. | | 16,568 |
| 30 „ | Maloja x .. | | 20,837 |
| 6 Apr. | Ranchi .. | | 16,650 |
| 13 „ | Ranpura .. | | 16,601 |
| 20 „ | Rawalpindi .. | | 16,619 |
| 27 „ | Naldera * .. | | 16,088 |
| 4 May | Viceroy of India .. | | 19,000 |
| 11 „ | Mantua * .. | | 10,946 |
| 18 „ | Kaisar-i-Hind .. | | 11,518 |
| 25 „ | Narkunda x .. | | 16,572 |

All sailings are subject to alteration without notice.

All passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

@ To Marseilles only.

x Through steamers from Australia have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

* Through steamers from China have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

RATES —

P. & O. SPECIAL TRAIN MARSEILLES—LONDON.

During the months of June, July and August the fare by this train will be reduced to £10.

SINGLE BERTH CABINS.

There will be no extra charge for Single Berth Cabins between 1st June and 1st January.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.

Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth

| Date about | Steamers. | Tons. |
|---|---|---|
| Nov. | Dumana .. | 8,427 |
| 1929. | Domala .. | 8,441 |
| 1st Mar. | Dumana .. | 8427 |
| 11th Apr. | Domala .. | 8441 |

P. & O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN AND AUSTRALIA.

| Date about | | |
|---|---|---|
| 24th Aug. | Mirzapore .. | Straits, China & Japan. |
| 3th „ | Morea .. | Colombo, Straits, China & Japan. |
| 14th Sept. | Mooltan .. | Colombo and Australia. |
| 27th „ | Macedonia .. | Colombo, Straits, China & Japan. |
| 11th Oct. | Maloja .. | Colombo and Australia |
| 8th Nov. | Naldera .. | Colombo Straits China & Japan. |
| 6th Dec. | Narkunda .. | Colombo and Australia. |
| 20th „ | Morea .. | Colombo, Straits, China & Japan. |
| 1929. | | |
| 3rd Jan. | Mooltan .. | Colombo and Australia. |

Does not carry passengers.

## SHIPPING

### NYK

FOR SINGAPORE, CHINA AND JAPAN.

| Steamers. | Tons. | Arrive. | Leave. |
|---|---|---|---|
| *Seiyo Maru .. | 6550 | 22 Aug. | 31 Aug. |
| Hakusan Maru .. | 10490 | .... | @5 Sept. |
| Tamba Maru .. | 5845 | 29 Aug. | 12 „ |
| Kitano Maru .. | 8000 | .... | @19 „ |
| *Ceylon Maru .. | 4905 | 15 Sept. | 28 „ |
| Haruna Maru .. | 10500 | .... | @3 Oct |
| Sado Maru .. | 5898 | 30 Sept. | 14 „ |
| Kamo Maru .. | 8000 | .... | @17 Oct. |
| Katori Maru .. | 10000 | .... | @31 „ |

* Do not carry passengers

@ From Colombo.

FOR MARSEILLES AND LONDON.

| Steamers. | Tons. | Leave Colombo | Arrive Marseilles |
|---|---|---|---|
| Kashima Maru .. | 10000 | 6 Sept. | 23 Sept. |
| Hakone Maru .. | 10500 | 20 „ | 7 Oct. |
| Suwa Maru .. | 10700 | 4 Oct. | 21 „ |

FROM ORIENT TO SAN FRANCISCO.

| Steamers. | Tons. | From Hongkong. | From Kobe |
|---|---|---|---|
| Shinyo Maru .. | 22000 | 18 Sept. | 25 Sept. |
| Siberia Maru .. | 20000 | 2 Oct. | 9 Oct. |

Other are Orient-Seattle, South American (East and West Coast) and Japan-Australia Services.

Reduced combined through fares.

Cheapest Round-the-World tour rates and other fares, full particulars of which are furnished on application to

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卐

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Ballard Estate, Bombay.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA & RANGOON

| 1928. | | |
|---|---|---|
| 22nd Aug. | Barpeta .. | Bunder Abbas, Karachi & Persian Gulf Ports |
| 24th „ | Varsova .. | Bunder Abbas Karachi |
| 29th „ | Karapara .. | East and South Africa |
| 12th Sept. | Karoa .. | East and South Africa |
| 19th „ | Ellora .. | Mombasa. |

REDUCED FARES.

First Class return tickets to Mombasa available for three months are now issued by the East Africa Line of steamers. Return fare Rs. 500/- only. Apply for particulars to the undersigned.

There will be sailings for Karachi on Wednesdays and Fridays every week. Local Passengers for Karachi can only proceed by the Friday sailings when accomodation is not required for passengers ex the P. and O. Mail Steamer or through passengers to Bushab.

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage may be arranged with

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SATARA CITY.

PRE-EMINENT among

INDIAN COMPANIES at the age of 13.

Fourth Valuation at the end of 1923.

UNSURPASSED BONUS!

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|---|---|
| W. Life | End |
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Strongest Reserves!!

(1) Life Assurance Fund. Rs. 10,64,993

(2) Total Undivided Reserves. Rs. 3,42,170.

RATIO of (2) to (1) 32 per cent.

NO OTHER COMPANY in INDIA can show EQUAL RESULTS.

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Liberal Conditions as to Automatic Extension of Assurance, Loan and Surrender Values, Revival of Lapsed Policies, etc.

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Published under the distinguished patronage of Sreeman S. SRINIVASA AIYANGAR, Avl. M.L.A., President, Indian National Congress, Gauhati 1926, contains the Portraits of all the Presidents of the Indian National Congress and that of the numerous congressmen throughout India, past and present, together with illustrations of the views, Buildings, Forts, etc., covering a range of 490 half tone illustrations with a 4 colour cover design of "Mother India."

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THE INDIAN ALBUM PUBLISHING COMPANY,

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# Bombay Chronicle

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## SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—A temporary READER IN PHYSICS. Must be a man of high qualifications with teaching experience. Salary 300-30-600 efficiency bar at 510. Apply with testimonials to the REGISTRAR, MUSLIM UNIVERSITY, ALIGHAR, not later than 10th September. 1928.

A 30955

VACANCIES—EXIST for qualified Shorthand Typists. We can train and assist you to secure suitable posts when qualified. Special classes will be held for male students. Terms moderate. Apply MISSA. HYAM, Principal, The Commercial Typewriting and Bussiness Training College, 17, Elphinstone Circle, Fort.

A R1110

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A 1114

WANTED—A qualified INDIAN MIDWIFE as HEALTH-VISITOR. Pay Rs. 50/- to 75/- with free unfurnished quarter. Middle-aged with previous experience preferred. Must know Hindustani. Apply with certificates to SECRETARY, Welfare Centre, Bandikui, Rajputana.

A 30940

WANTED—ASSISTANT SURGEON of long experience or retired from Government service. None below age forty need apply. Pay Rs. 100/- rising to Rs. 150/- p.m. with free quarters. Good field for private practice which will be allowed when not on duty. Apply with copies of testimonials to CHIEF MEDICAL OFFICER, Morvi State.

A 30929

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WANTED.—For a big Labour Office, one SHORTHAND TYPIST one ACCOUNTANT, knowing book-keeping and Office Clerk. Apply with testimonials stating age to Box. No. 2177 advt., Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."

A R1119

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A R1111

## LOANS.

5000/—Rupees Cash Loan without interest for ten years, to be granted on 31st October 1928. Initial investment Rs. 6 only Enlistment till 30th September. For particulars and result of 31st July 1928, enclose Two Annas Stamps. BANKING INDUSTRIAL SYNDICATE LTD. Bombay 2.

R1119

## PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

| | Per Column Inch per Insertion. |
|---|---|
| 1st Insertion | Rs. 7-8-0 |
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Moffusil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement columns.

## BOMBAY PORT TRUST DOCKS.

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED from Graduates of Indian Universities for two Posts of Probationary Assistant Managers in the Docks Department of the Bombay Port Trust. Candidates must not be more than 25 years of age and good physique will be regarded as essential.

The selected candidates will in the first place be given a course of training for four years in the detailed work of the Department. Their pay during this period of training, when their appointments will be terminable on one month's notice on either side, will be Rs. 200 per month rising by yearly increments of Rs. 20 to Rs. 260 per month. At the end of four years they will if their work has been satisfactory, be eligible for confirmation in the service as 3rd grade Assistant Managers on Rs. 285 in the grade of Rs. 225—20—325. Their claim to subsequent promotion will, as vacancies occur, be considered on their merits.

Candidates should state age, educational qualifications, etc., in their applications, which must be sent to the Manager, Bombay Port Trust Docks, Ballard Road, Bombay, by registered letter not later than 31st August, 1928.

C. N. RICH,
Manager,
Bombay Port Trust Docks.

16th August, 1928.

30952

## NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that share certificate No. P 1653 for eight shares (Rs. 125 paid up) Nos. 174237 to 174244 in the Imperial Bank of India on the Bombay Register originally issued in the name of Bai KAMLAGAVRI, widow of Ganpatram Anupram Travadi and Maganlal Somnath and last endorsed to the undersigned jointly with Gulabram Nandram (now deceased) has been LOST, STOLEN or MISLAID. Due notice thereof has been given to the Bank and all persons are warned against dealing with the share certificate in any way.

HIRAGAVRI,
Widow of Gulabram Nandram,
Shareholder.

30953

## PUBLIC NOTICES.

### IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA.

### NOTICE.

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Imperial Bank of India will be held at the Local Head Office of the Bank, Apollo Street, Bombay, on MONDAY, the 20th August, 1928, at 4 p.m. (Standard Time) for the transaction of the following business.

1. To receive the Central Board's Report, the Statement of the Affairs of the Bank made up to the 30th June, 1928, and the Report of the Auditors.
2. To elect three Auditors and to fix their remuneration.

N. M. MURRAY,
O. A. SMITH,
Managing Governors.

Bombay, 9th July, 1928.

30842

### IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the EIGHTH LOCAL GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders on the Bombay Register of the Imperial Bank of India will be held in the Bombay Local Head Office of the Bank, Apollo Street, Bombay, on MONDAY, the 27th August, 1928, at 4 p.m. (Standard Time), for the purpose of electing two Members of the Local Board for the ensuing year in place of Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, Bart., K.C.S.I., and Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy, Kt., C.B.E., who retire under the provisions of the Imperial Bank of India Act, 1920, but are eligible for re-election.

By Order,
R. A. GRAY,
Secretary and Treasurer (Offg.),
Bombay.

Bombay, 16th July, 1928.

30858

## TENDERS.

### GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

PLATFORM SHEDS AT KASARA.

THE AGENT, G. I. P. Railway, Victoria Terminus, Bombay, invites tenders for the supply and erection of STEELWORK, etc., required for the platform sheds at Kasara.

2. The prescribed form of tender, with conditions, specification and drawings, on which tenders will be received, can be obtained from the Railway's Chief Engineer, Bombay, on payment of Rs. 10 per set in cash or by money order, which amount will not be returned. The tender must be submitted on the prescribed form, and the envelope enclosing it must be sealed and endorsed "Tender for platform sheds at Kasara." Tenders not complying with these conditions will not be considered.

3. Tenders will be received at the Agent's Office up to 3 p.m. (S. T.) on TUESDAY, the 2nd October, 1928.

4. The result of the tender will be published in the "Indian Trade Journal."

T. G. RUSSELL,
Agent, G. I. P. Railway.

Bombay, 15th August, 1928.

30944

### GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

TENDERS FOR THE SUPPLY OF SHEETS, DOVE TAILED GALVANIZED MILD STEEL FOR COACHING STOCK.

THE AGENT, G. I. P. Railway, Victoria Terminus, Bombay, invites tenders for the supply of the abovementioned material.

2. The prescribed form of tender, with drawing and conditions, on which tenders will be received, can be obtained from the Railway's Controller of Stores at Parel, Bombay, on payment of Rs. 3 per form, which amount will not be returned. Tenders must be submitted on the prescribed form and the envelopes enclosing them must be sealed and endorsed "TENDER FOR THE SUPPLY OF SHEETS, DOVE TAILED GALVANIZED MILD STEEL FOR COACHING STOCK." Tenders not complying with these conditions will not be considered.

3. Tenders will be received at the Agent's Office up to 3 p.m. (S. T.) on WEDNESDAY, the 26th September, 1928.

4. The result of the tender will be notified in the "Indian Trade Journal."

T. G. RUSSELL,
Agent, G. I. P. Railway.

16th August, 1928.

30948

## PUBLIC NOTICES.

### NOTICE.

IN THE MATTER OF THE INDIAN COMPANIES' ACT VII OF 1913

and

IN THE MATTER OF THE ALPHA GENERAL INSURANCE CO., LTD.
(In Liquidation.)

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Official Liquidators have declared a Final Dividend of Pies Four and a Half per share to those shareholders whose names have been included in the list of Contributories as settled by an order of Court, dated 22nd December, 1927, and varied and modified by subsequent orders of the Court.

Shareholders who have not yet applied for payment of the First Dividend of Rupee One per share declared on 23rd December last are recommended to do so at once and to forward the Share Scrips.

Persons holding shares on blank Transfers must send same for registration before the 31st instant after which no Transfers will be registered.

W. R. RAE,
For Self and Co-Liquidator.

7, Church Lane,
Calcutta 15th August, 1928.

30961

## LEGAL NOTICES.

### HIGH COURT

O. O. C. J.

Suit No. 649 of 1927.

Dr. KAIKHUSHRU NASSERWANJI SAHIAAR and another .. Plaintiffs.
vs.
RAJARAM TUKARAM .... Defendant.

TO SETTLE Draft Proclamation Advertisement Particulars and Conditions of Sale and to consider abstract of title and affidavit of documents filed herein on 15th August, 1928.

Messrs. SHAMRAO MINOCHEHER & HIRALAL,
Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

By virtue of an Order or reference made in this cause, I hereby appoint all persons concerned to attend me at my Office on THURSDAY next, the 23rd day of August at 3 o'clock in the afternoon to proceed on the matter hereon specified.

Dated this 16th day of August, 1928.

H. H. WADIA,
Commissioner.

30959

## AUCTION SALES.

### SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.
(AUCTIONEERS.)
(123, Meadows Street, Fort Bombay.)

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A GOOD OPPORTUNITY TO JEWELLERS AND PRIVATE BUYERS.

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Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO., will under instructions from Messrs. Matubhai Jamietram and Madan, Attorneys for Messrs. Hiralal Purshotamdas and Purshotamdas Kilabhai administrators of the estate of Mangaldas Kuberdas Jhavery deceased will sell by Public Auction on Wednesday the 22nd August, 1928, at 3 p.m. (S. T.) at their sale Room the following—Packets of emeralds, diamonds and rubies, pearl bangles, pearl necklaces, diamond and ruby jewellery and gold and silver ornaments.

The articles will be on view one day before the sale.

A deposit of 25 per cent will be required at the time of sale and the balance shall be paid and lots cleared immediately after the sale.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.


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A Farce in 3 Acts.

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¼ lb. As. 13, 1 lb. Rs. 1-8, 1½ lb. Rs. 2


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# COMMERCIAL NEWS

## NEW YORK COTTON

| | New York, Aug. 18. |
|---|---|
| Octber | 18.57 |
| Decmber | 18.60 |
| Janary | 18.62 |
| Mach | 18.60 |
| May | 18.63 |
| Midling Spot | 18.85 |

## NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

| | New York, Aug. 18. |
|---|---|
| Octber | 13.01 |
| Janary | 18.16 |
| Midling Spot | 18.60 |

## NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.

| | New York, Aug. 18. Bales. |
|---|---|
| Dy's Receipts at all U. S. Ports | 4,000 |
| Dy's Exports to Great Britain | Nil. |
| Dy's Exports to the Continent | 19,000 |

## INDIAN COTTON.

| | Liverpool, Aug. 18. |
|---|---|
| Coinde, Fully Good | 7.30 |
| Coinde Fine | 7.55 |
| Coinde. Superfine | 7.80 |
| Bengal, Good | 7.05 |
| Bengal, Fully Good | 7.30 |
| Bengal, Fine | 7.55 |
| Oomra, Good | 7.50 |
| Oomra, Fully Good | 7.80 |
| Oomra, Fine | 8.10 |
| Broach, Fully Good | 8.75 |
| Broach Fine | 9.00 |
| Broach Superfine | 9.25 |

## EGYPTIAN COTTON.

| | Liverpool, Aug. 18. |
|---|---|
| August | 17.06 |
| September | 17.36 |
| October | 17.46 |
| November | 17.51 |
| December | 17.61 |
| January | 17.61 |
| February | 17.61 |
| March | 17.76 |
| April | 17.76 |
| May | 17.81 |
| June | 17.81 |
| July | 17.91 |
| August | 17.91 |
| Sakellaridis, F.G.F. Spot | 18.30 |

## LIVERPOOL COTTON.

| | Liverpool, Aug. 18. |
|---|---|
| August | 10.04 |
| September | 9.95 |
| October | 9.87 |
| November | 9.80 |
| December | 9.91 |
| January | 9.91 |
| February | 9.91 |
| March | 9.85 |
| April | 9.86 |
| May | 9.88 |
| June | 9.88 |
| July | 9.88 |
| August | 9.85 |
| Middling Spot | 10.45 |

## LIVERPOOL COTTON SALES.

| | Liverpool, Aug. 18 Bales. |
|---|---|
| Sales at Liverpool | 4,000 |
| Sales on Speculation | 100 |
| Sales of East Indian Cotton | 200 |

## LONDON SILVER.

London, Aug. 18.

Silver—China and India sold but China bought afterwards business however remains small.

| | |
|---|---|
| Spot | 27-1/8 |
| Forward | 27-3/16 |

## LONDON GOLD.

London, Aug. 18

Bar Gold, Fine, per oz. £4.4-11-1/2

## LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.

London, Aug. 18

Interest, Day to Day Loans 2-1/2 per cent.

Interest 7 Day's Market Loans 3-1/2 per cent.

Bank Bills, 3 months 4-9/32 per cent.

Banks Bills, 6 months 4-9/16 per cent.

Fine Trade Bills, 3 months 4-9/4 per cent.

Fine Trade Bills, 6 months 5-1/4 per cent.

## LONDON EXCHANGE.

London, Aug. 18

T T Berlin on London Closed.
T T Amsterdam on London Closed.
T T Brussels on London 34.90
T T Madrid on London 29.12.
T T Milan on London Closed.
T T Berne on London 25.21.
T T Paris on London 124.20.
T T London on Prague 163.78.

## NEW YORK DEMAND BILLS.

New York, Aug. 18.

Demand Bills 485.06

## WHEAT—LONDON MARKET.

London, Aug. 18.

Rosario Santa Fe, per 63 lb. cargoes.—
August shipment sellers 43/9.
Barletta Russo, per 63 lb., cargoes.—
August shipment sellers 46/9.
Wheat, South Australian, Parcels.—
August shipment sellers 44/6.
Wheat, Choice White, Karachi.—
Arrival at Liverpool sellers 44/6.

## JAVA SUGAR—LONDON MARKET.

London, Aug. 18

Java Sugar, Fine White, Dutch Standard No., 25.—
C. & F. Calcutta.—
Oct/Dec per cwt. 12/10-1/2.
Jan/Mar per cwt. 12/11-1/4 sellers.
C. & F. Bombay.—
Oct/Dec per cwt. 12/11.
C. & F. Karachi.—

# WEEKLY BOMBAY STATISTICS

## ESTIMATED STOCKS, RECEIPTS AND EXPORTS

Bombay Aug 17.

The weekly Bombay Cotton statistics issued by the East India Cotton Assn Ltd. are as under:—

Receipts for week ending 16th Aug, 1928.

| | Bales. |
|---|---|
| Bengals | 101 |
| Oomras | 2050 |
| Dholleras | 344 |
| Southerns | 1386 |
| Persians | 204 |
| Americans | 80 |
| E. Africans | 100 |
| Total | 4265 |

Exports for week ending 16th Aug.

| | Bales. |
|---|---|
| Continent | 14136 |
| Total | 41978 |
| China | 2285 |
| Japan | 25612 |
| Coast Ports | |

AFLOAT IN HARBOUR.

| | |
|---|---|
| Europe | 1905 |
| China, Japan & Coast Ports | 17134 |
| Total | 19039 |
| 1927-28 | 3414709 |
| Receipts from 1st Sept. to 16th Aug | |
| Exports from 1st Sept. to 16th Aug 1927-28 | |
| United Kingdom | 89449 |
| Continent | 694861 |
| China | 258830 |
| Japan | 1091454 |
| Coast Ports | 27790 |
| U. S. A. | 4875 |
| Total | 2166691 |

Total exports by rail, 1st Sept. 1927 to 16th Aug. 1928. 113,842 Bales

Estimated Mill consumption in Bombay from 1st Sept. 1927 to 16th Aug 1928 453,534 Bales

Some period last year 928,856 Bales

Estimated stock of raw cotton held by Exporters, Dealers and Mills in Bombay on 16th Aug. 1928 1,096,778 Bales

Same time last year 488,792 Bales

American Cotton Imports.

Total arrivals of American cotton 1st Sept. 27 to 16th Aug. 28 67,231 Bales

Purchases of American cotton to arrive in India, 1st Sept. 28 to 31st Aug. 29 (a) 3,200 Bales

American cotton at sea for India to arrive after 31st. Aug. 28 (b) 400 Bales

## LONDON PRODUCE.

London, Aug. 18

Cottonseed, Bombay ton.—
Aug/Sept shipment sellers £9.
Castorseed, Bombay, ton.—
Aug/Sept shipment sellers £17.7-6.
Rapeseed Toria, ton.—
Aug/Sept shipment sellers £18-12-6.

## LINSEED.

London, Aug. 18

Linseed, Calcutta, ton.—
Aug/Sept shipment sellers £17-12-6.
Linseed, Calcutta, ton.—
Sept/Oct shipment sellers £17-15.
Linseed, La Plata, c.i.f., ton.—
Aug/Sept shipment sellers £15-8-9.
Linseed, Bombay.—
Aug/Sept shipment sellers £17-15.

## LINSEED OIL.

London, Aug. 18

Linseed Oil, naked, London, cwt.—
Sept/Dec delivery sellers 27/6.
Linseed Oil, naked, London cwt.—
Jan/Apl delivery sellers 28/1-1/2.

## LONDON RUBBER.

London, Aug. 18

Smoked Sheet, Standard, Ribbed, lb, Spot 0/9-1/2 sellers.

## COFFEE—NEW YORK MARKET.

New York, Aug. 18.

Coffee, Fair Rio, (No. 7, quality), Spot closed.

## LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON STATISTICS.

Liverpool, Aug. 18.

The weekly cotton statistics, as compiled by the Statistical Department of the Liverpool Cotton Exchange, are as follows:—

| | Week/Ending 18/8/1928 Bales. |
|---|---|
| Total in Sight | 111,000 |
| Egyptian Cotton, Visible Supply | 254,000 |
| East Indian Cotton Visible Supply | 163,000 |
| American Cotton Visible Supply | 1,934,000 |
| Other Cotton Visible Supply | 302,000 |
| Total Sales | 30,210 |
| East Indian Cotton Sales | 3,000 |
| Total Cotton Afloat | 119,000 |
| American Cotton Afloat | 29,000 |
| East Indian Cotton Afloat | 10,000 |
| Total World's Spinners Takings of American Cotton | 177,000 |
| Great Britain Takings of American Cotton | 30,000 |
| U.S.A. & Canada Takings of American Cotton | 59,000 |
| Continent Takings of American Cotton | 70,000 |
| Japan, China etc. Taking of American Cotton | 18,000 |

## SUGAR MARKET REPORT.

Bombay, August 18.

Ready Prices ruled steady during the week under review by evidencing on the whole rise of about 3 to 4 annas per cwt. Our Forward Market also ruled steady during the whole week with very small fluctuations and prices register on the whole a rise of about 2 to 3 annas per cwt. in the last week-end price-levels. The highest and the lowest rates this week were Rs. 13/14½ and Rs. 13/10 for Ready Sugar, Rs. 8/9½ and Rs. 8/6 for July, Rs. 8/9 and Rs. 8/7½ for August, Rs. 8/9 and Rs. 8/7½ for September, Rs. 8/9 and Rs. 8/8 for October-December and Rs. 8/10 and Rs. 8/8 for Jan-March shipment for Java Sugar.

Total stocks inclusive of fresh arrivals of about 40,000 bags of Java Sugar per S. S. Gajana are estimated at about 70,000 bags of Java Sugar.

The following are the quotations ruling the bazzar to-day:—

Fine White Java Sugar:—
Ready Rs 13/13 per cwt.
Transhipment Rs. 8/10 1/2 per cwt. F. B. H.
S. S. Gajana. Rs. 8/9½ per cwt. F. B. H.
Shipment July. Rs. 8/9 per cwt F. B. H.
Shipment August Rs. 8/8½ per cwt F. B. H.
Shipment September Rs. 8/8½ per cwt F. B. H.
Shipment Oct.-Dec. Rs. 8/8 1/2 per cwt F. B. H.
Shipment Jan-March. Rs. 8/9½ per cwt F. B. H.
Tone:—Steady.

## WEEKLY COTTON REVIEW.

(Messrs. Devkaran Nanjee.)

Bombay Aug. 18

The American market shows a nett advance of 63 points since our last Review. After a decline of 146 points at the end of the last week, the market registered an advance of 38 points in the beginning of this week as a natural reaction, but during the following two, days declined twice as much owing to favourable weather, poor demand, belief in ample supplies, Continental and Southern selling and the expectation of bearish July consumption figures. Since then the market has been advancing on covering by bear speculators stimulated by rains in the Eastern Belt and reports of serious damage and deterioration by weevils and floods. The weekly weather report was fairly favourable. The highest price for the October position touched during the week was 19.38 on the 16th instant and the lowest 18.15 on the 13th instant, the range for the week being 123 points.

U. S. Mills consumption during July has been 439,000 bales against 511,000 bales in June and 569,000 bales in July, 1927. This makes the total Mills consumption for the season 6,823,000 bales against 7,203,000 bales during the previous season.

Our local market closes only Rs. 6 higher. The market this week was nervous and sensitive and ruled weak up to Thursday evening at first due to bearish advices from America and then on considerable long liquidation on account of the failure of several parties to meet their liabilities in the last settlement. At the close of the week the market advanced in sympathy with the rise in America and on Commission Houses buying. The highest rate for Broach A.-M. touched during the week was Rs. 365 on the 17th instant and the lowest Rs. 341 on the 14th instant, the range for the week being Rs. 24. Yesterday's closing rates at 6-30 p.m. are:—Broach A.-M. Rs. 365; Broach J.-Aug. Rs. 344; Comra Dec.-Jan. Rs. 331; Bengal Dec.-Jan. Rs. 297.

Arrivals of cotton into Bombay from 1st Septembebr 1927 to 16th August 1928 are 3,414,709 bales against 3,123,327 bales last year and Exports total 2,166,691 bales against 1,949,862 bales last year, while the local Mills consumption during the same period is estimated at 453,534 bales against 928,856 bales last year. The stock of cotton in Bombay on the 16th August is estimated at 1,096,778 bales against 488,792 bales same time last year.

For the immediate future it appears probable that the prices will recover and the markets go up further especially as the cable reports at the close of the week all now speak of deterioration by weevils, unfavourable rains and the existence of large uncovered short interest.

## WEEKLY COTTON MARKET REPORT.

(Messrs. P. Chrystal & Co.)

Bombay, Aug. 16.

Since we wrote our report a week ago the nett changes in the American Futures markets have been as follows:—

| | Oct. | Jany. | May. |
|---|---|---|---|
| New York 8-8-28 | 20.12 | 19.98 | 20.00 |
| New York 15-8-28 | 18.91 | 18.88 | 19.03 |
| | —1.21 | —1.10 | —.97 |

| | Oct. | Jany. | May. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Liverpool 8-8-28 | 10.45 | 10.42 | 10.46 |
| Liverpool 15-8-28 | 9.84 | 9.79 | 9.85 |
| | —.61 | —.63 | —.61 |

A week of heavy long liquidation, speculative selling, and hedge selling has brought about a further heavy fall in prices, the October position in New York having declined to 18.15 Cents on Monday. Up till that date the weather continued very favourable, but since then there have been reports of excessive rains in the Eastern portion of the Belt. Some shedding has been reported and the time is now approaching when it will be known whether any appreciable boll-weevil damage has been done. We may be sure that our American friends will endeavour to make the most of any bullish factor as they obviously have a large crop to dispose of. Extremely nervous markets will be the result. Trade conditions continue very poor even in America, and this has been demonstrated by the fact that the consumption there last month was only 439,000 bales as compared with 511,000 the previous month, and 569,000 bales in July last year. The immediate course of the market is going to be very difficult to judge. Any advance will, we think be met by hedge selling, but on declines we plok for trade buying as prices are now on a more reasonable level and the trade has been almost entirely out of the market for the last two months. If the American crop is not going to exceed 15 million bales which is about what is indicated by present crop prospects we do not think Spinners will go far wrong by buying seale down say from about 18 Cents.

There has been a heavy decline in the local bazaar and the Bombay market is now having to pay the penalty for having for months kept prices of both ready and forward cotton out the reach of the export demand. In addition there has been much over-trading and as a result of this several failures have been reported this morning. More frequent cash settlements of forward contracts combined with more speedy payments after settlement prices have been fixed, would do much to prevent such over-trading, and we trust our local Association will take steps to introduce it an early date this much needed reform.

The Mill Strike continues and whilst there is yet no sign of a settlement there are hopes that a way out of the present impasse may soon be found. Bombay stocks are still over 11 lacs of bales and holders are now extremely anxious as every week brings us nearer to arrivals of New Crop cotton. Old crop prices are on a reasonable parity and should soon attract demand, but this we think should be met, for once the New Crop moves the latter will be preferred by consumers.

New Crop reports continue satisfactory, but for best results further rain will be required all over the centre of the country before the end of the present month.

## SUGAR MARKET REPORT.

The demand for ready sugars continued brisk and with small stocks at hand together with strong advices from all sides prices for ready sugars and afloat cargoes have been advanced by two to three annas per cent while distant positions advanced only one anna with very small business passing. Java reported a steadier market, Trust selling at 13.50 guilders while general opinion is for lower prices in future very little business is being done. Local dealers are not buying any fresh quantities.

Karachi and Calcutta reported quiet but steady markets with small business doing.

American Terminals reported highest on the 15th instant quoting 2.35, 2.48 and 2.44 for September-December and March and reported lowest on the 10th instant quoting 2.23, 2.36 and 2.38 for same positions.

London Terminals reported highest on the 15th instant quoting 14s. 2 1-4d., 14s. 5 1-4d., and 14s. 8 1-4d. for October-December and March and reported lowest on the 10 instant quoting 13s. 7 1-2d. 13s. 11 1-4d. and 14s. 1-2d. for same positions. The following are the Bazaar Rates and Stocks:—

T M O Rs. 13-14-0 equal 13s. F. B. Harbour stocks 40,000 bags.

T M O July Rs. 8-10-0 equal 13s. F. B. Harbour.

T M O Aug.-Sept. Rs. 8-9-0 equal 12s-11d. F. B. Harbour.

T M O Oct.-Dec. Rs. 8-10-0 equal 13s. F. B. Harbour.

Arrivals nil.

## GUNNY MARKET REPORT.

We have received from Messrs. J. Thomas and Co., following report dated, Calcutta, 15th August:—

Heavy Goods.—Have remained steady in sympathy with Hessians, but, with shippers receiving no support from overseas, business has been confined largely to local covering transactions and the tone of the market has been quiet.

For the U. K. and Continent.—B. Twills for August at Rs. 47-12-0 to Rs. 48-4-0; Cuban Sugar Bags for August-September and October at Rs. 62-0-0, for July-September 1929 at Rs. 59-8-0.

For the Up-Country Market and Bombay.—B. Twills for August at Rs. 47-12-0 to Rs. 48-4-0, for October-December at Rs. 48-8-0, for January-March at Rs. 48-0-0 to Rs. 47-4-0, for April-June at Rs. 46-4-0 to Rs. 47-4-0, for April-September at Rs. 46-12-0; Liverpool Twills for January June at Rs. 53-0-0.

Hessians.—We have had a firm market due to extensive operations by speculators in 40"—8 ozs. for Ready and August. Values forward firmed up in sympathy, but business has been almost entirely confined to the bazaar, with mills showing no keenness to operate in view of the lack of shipper enquiry.

40"—8 ozs. for Ready and August at Rs. 20-6-0 to Rs. 22-8-0 to 22-2 to Rs. 22-5-0.

40"—7 1 1-2 ozs. for Ready and Aug. at Rs. 19-9-0 to Rs. 21-4-0.

9 Points for September at Rs. 18-10-0 to Rs. 19-13-0, for October-December at Rs. 18-1-0 to Rs. 18-1-0 to Rs. 18-11-0 to Rs. 18-10-0 to Rs. 18-13-0, for January-March at Rs. 17-3-0 to Rs. 17-14-0 to Rs. 17-12-0 to Rs. 17-13-0.

Hessian Bags 54" by 27 hd. ex 8-40" for September at Rs. 29-8-0.

# THE WEATHER

## MONSOON ACTIVE IN KONKAN KANARA AND MYSORE

POONA, Aug. 19.

The monsoon remains active in west Central provinces Konkan, Kanara and Mysore and has strengthened in Burma. Rainfall has extended in South Rajputana and Kumaon Hills and into the Frontier, Rainfall has been nearly yeneral in Lower Burma, Central Povinces west, Konkan and Mysore, and local in Upper Burma United Provinces west, Central India west and Bombay Deccan. A few falls occurred in Bengal, Assam, Bihar and Orissa, United Provinces east, Central Provinces east North-west Frontier Provinces, Rajputana East, Malabar, Madras south-east and Madras Coast north.

The chief amounts are:—Port Blair two inches, Monywa three, Victoria Point, Amherst and Kyaukpyu two, Rangoon one, Tavoy, Bassein, Akyab, Lashio and Bhamo half, Chittagong three, Darjeeling one and half, Cox's Bazaar, Jalpaiguri and Sambalpur half, Cherrapunji quarter, Dehra Dun two, Hoshangabad and Sangor one add ralf, Mussoorie one, Nagpur and Pachmanhi half, Gorakhpur, Seoni, Pendra, Chakrata and Indore quarter, Cherat half, Udaipur one, Ratnagiri, Chitaldroog, Mangalore and Cuddalore one and half, Karwar and Markara half, and Marmagoa and Sholapur quarter.

Forecast:—Extension in south-east Bengal and into Gujerat.—A. P.

## BOMBAY DAILY WEATHER REPORT

General Remarks:—The monsoon remains active in the west Central Provinces, the Konkan, Kanara and Mysore and has extended in south Rajputana. Rainfall has been nearly general in the Central Provinces West, the Konkan and Mysore, and local in the United Provinces West, Central India West and the Bombay Deccan, while a few falls have occurred in the United Provinces East, the Central Provinces East, Rajputana East, Malabar, Madras South-east and the Madras Coast North. Skies are clear or lightly clouded in the Punjab, Baluchistan, Upper Sind and Hyderabad, lightly to moderately clouded in Rajputana, and moderately to heavily clouded elsewhere. Humidity is below normal in the Punjab, Rajputana, Berar and Hyderabad North, and above it in parts of Madras South-east. Temperatures were above normal in the United Provinces West, the Punjab and Rajputana, Lahore recorded the highest maximum temperature of 106 deg. yesterday afternoon.

Forecast:—An extension into Gujarat.

Rainfall recorded at 8 hours,

| Station. | Rainfall past 24 hours. Inches. |
|---|---|
| Quetta | 0.01 |
| Karachi | 0.02 |
| Deesa | 0.09 |
| Ahmedabad | 0.06 |
| Neemuch | 0.06 |
| Indore | 0.22 |
| Khandwa | 0.08 |
| Hoshangabad | 1.32 |
| Saugor | 1.71 |
| Jubbulpore | 0.11 |
| Nagpur | 0.59 |
| Chanda | 0.03 |
| Ratnagiri | 1.32 |
| Marmugao | 0.19 |
| Karwar | 0.62 |
| Poona | 0.10 |
| Sholapur | 0.18 |
| Bangalore | 0.10 |
| Mangalore | 1.40 |
| Calicut | 0.05 |
| Cochin | 0.06 |
| Trivandrum | 0.07 |
| Negapatam | 0.04 |
| Madras | 0.04 |
| Cuddapah | 0.05 |
| Bellary | 0.08 |
| Masulipatam | 0.10 |
| Mount Abu | 0.18 |

BOMBAY.

Local Rainfall recorded at 8 hours:—
Colaba Observatory 0.00 inch.
Colaba Observatory total from 1st June to date 61.79 inches (9.83 inches above normal).
St. George's Hospital 0.00 inch.
J. J. Hospital 0.00 inch.
Maximum temperature 86 deg. (1 deg. above normal).
Minimum temperature 79 deg. (3deg. above normal).

## INDIAN DAILY WEATHER REPORT

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hrs., Saturday, the 18th of August 1928, giving data for the preceding 24 hours:—

The monsoon continues active in Kanara, the south Konkon and the Deccan. It has extended in central parts of the country and into the east United Provinces and east Rajputana.

Forecast.—An increase of rain in west Central India and an extension into Gujarat and along and near the western Himalayas.

Burma, including the Bay Islands.—There has been local rain in the division; Port Blair has had 0.8 in. Victoria Point 2.5 in. Mergui 1.0 in. Tavoy 1.1 and Lashio 0.7 in. Skies are overcast in Upper Burma, and moderately to heavily clouded in Lower Burma.

Northeast India, including Orissa.—Rain has fallen locally in Chota Nagpur and Bihar, and at a few stations in Assam and Bengal; Silsagar has had 2.5 in. Silchar 0.4 in. Gaya 0.6 in. Cox's Bazar and Saugor Island 0.3 in. each, and Daltonganj and Patna 0.2 in. each. Skies are moderately to heavily clouded in Assam and Bengal, and moderately clouded in Bihar and Orissa.

The United Provinces, Central India and the Central Provinces.—Rainfall has been nearly general in the United Provinces East, Central India East and the Central Provinces West, and local in Central India West and the Central Provinces East, while a few falls have occurred in the United Provinces West: Jhansi has had 1/9 in. Dehra Dun 1.3 in. Nowgong 1.6 in. Bahraich 0.9 in. Mussoorie 0.5 in. Chanda 0.6 in. Jagdalpur 0.7 in. Pachmarhi 0.5 in. and Sutna, Indore and Jubbulpore 0.4 in. each. Skies are lightly clouded in the United Provinces West, and moderately to heavily clouded elsewhere. Humidity is locally in excess in Central India, West, and locally in defect in Berar and the United Provinces West. Both maximum and minimum temperatures were above normal in Berar and the maximum alone in the United Provinces West. The thermometer rose yesterday afternoon to 102 deg. at Agra.

Northwest India.—There has been local rain in Rajputana East, with a few falls in the Punjab hills, Kotah reports 0.4 in. Skies are moderately to heavily clouded in Sind and Gujarat, and lightly to moderately clouded elsewhere. Humidity is in defect in most of the Punjab and Rajputana. Maximum temperature was above normal in the Punjab, the North-West Frontier Province and Rajputana East, and th eminimum in the east and north Punjab and Baluchistan. The highest temperature recorded in the division yesterday was 108 deg. at Dalbandin.

The Peninsula.—There has been nearly general rain in the Konkan, and local rain in Hyderabad North, Mysore Malabar and the Madras Deccan, with a few falls in the Bombay Deccan, Hyderabad South and Madras Southeast Ratnagiri has had 1.7 in. Marmagao 0.9 in. Karwar, Nizamaba dad Bellary 1.1 in. each, Madras 1.0 in. Mangalore 0.9 in. Raichur 0.5 in. and Mercara 0.3 in. Skies are moderately to heavily clouded.

## INDIAN MANUFACTURING CO, LTD

The Forty-seventh ordinary General Meeting of the shareholders of the above Company, was held on Wednesday.

Hon. Sir Manmohandas Ramji Presiding.

The Directors Report of the working of your Company's Mill for the year ended 31st March 1928 together with the audited Balance Sheet and Statement of Profit & Loss Account for the same period showed a net profit of Rs. 3,54,517-11-7 including the last year's balance of Rs. 2,526-1-7.

The Directors proposed to dispose of the amount of Rs. 3,54,517-11-7 as under:—

To declare a dividend for the year ended 31st March 1928 at Rs. 75 per whole and Rs. 37-8 per half share which will absorb Rs. 67,500-0-0 to carry to Machinery depreciation Fund Rs. 1,16,000-0-0, to carry to Mill extension Fund Rs. 60,000-0-0, to carry to Building depreciation Fund Rs. 40,000-0-0 to carry to bleaching machinery depreciation Fund Rs. 15,000-0-0, to carry to Electric Machinery depreciation Fund Rs. 15,000-0-0, to carry to Income Tax & Super Tax Rs. 10,000-0-0, to carry to Bonus to Mill Officers and Clerks Rs. 6,000-0-0 to subscription to G. T. & J. J. Hospital Nursing Associations at Rs. 100/- each Rs. 200-0-0, to carry forward to next year's account Rs. 24,817-11-7, Total Rs. 3,54,517-11-7.

The directors' report was adopted and the dividend as recommended by the directors was approved and retiring directors were re-elected.

## HINDOOSTAN SPG. AND WG. MILLS COMPANY, LTD.

The fifty-fifth ordinary general meeting of the above company was held on Wednesday under the chairmanship of Sir Manmohandas Ramji.

The Directors' report for the yaer ended 31st March 1928 together with the audited Balance Sheet and Profit and Loss Account for the same period stated. It will be seen from the accounts that including Rs. 4,995-9-8 brought forward from the last year's accounts, your Company has made a net profit of Rs. 3,65,239-10-2 which will be considered satisfactory. They now recommend to dispose of the same as under:—

To declare a dividend for the whole year ended 31st March 1928 at Rs. 100/- per whole and Rs. 25/- per quarter share—which will absorb Rs. 1,20,000-0-0, to Electric machinery Depreciation Fund Rs. 1,25,000-0-0. To Carry to Building Depreciation Fund Rs. 50,000-0-0. To t Electril machinery Depreciation Fund Rs. 20,000-0-0. To Bonus to Mill officers and Clerks Rs. 10,000-0-0, To Subscription to G. T. and J. J. Hospital Nursing Association Rs. 200-0-0. To Carry to next year's Account Rs. 40,039-10-2.. Total Rs. 3,65,239-10-2.

The directors' report was approved. Dividend as recommended by the directors was approved and retiring directors for the ensuing year were re-elected.

## ...AY ENTERTAINMENTS

### THE NEW BANVARD COMPANY.

Laughter is so valuable a tonic in the Indian climate that the, Banvard English Comedy Company has done well to include three of the biggest of recent successes at the Aldwych Theatre, London, in their repertoire for their tour of this country, which opened at the Excelsior Theatre on Sunday evening. "Rookery Nook" (which was played on Saturday and will be repeated to-day and Monday and again is one of three uproariously funny plays which have created a new tradition at the Aldwych and have made the names of two inimitable comedians, Ralph Lynn and Tom Walls, as inseparable to Londoners as David and Jonathan, Gilbert and Sullivan and Swan and Edgar. The other plays from the Aldwych are "A Cuckoo in the Nest" and "Thark", and it may be noted that Mr. Banvard was so impressed by the methods at that theatre that he secured the services of the producer and stage manager to rehearse his new company in London before they sailed for Bombay. Other plays in the company's extensive repertoire include "The Joker", which is a detective thriller due for production at the Excelsior on Tuesday next, and two of Edgar Wallace's greatest hair-raisers, "The Ringer" and "The Terror."

### EXCELSIOR CINEMA.

When the Banvard Company is not occupying the stage at the Excelsior there will be a cinema programme with "The Forbidden Path" topping the bill. Theda Bara, one of the greatest dramatic actresses of the screen, plays the lead in this film, which deals with the life of a lowly maiden who falls into the clutches of a rich roue and is eventually cast aside by him. And the remainder of the story shows how she extracts retribution from her rich lover, inch by inch, dollar by dollar, even his honour, until at last she regains a new life and happiness. It is a curiously unusual theme, admirably rendered on the screen. The programme will also include a Larry Semon comic and the latest Pictograph.

### EMPIRE THEATRE.

After a week's run at the Excelsior, Harold Lloyd's eight-reel feature film, "The Kid Brother", will be transferred to the Empire for the coming week, where it will be shown three times daily with extra shows on Saturday and Sunday. There is something excruciatingly laughable in the antics of this kid of a pompous family who makes good when his elders have failed, and the fact that Harold Lloyd plays the title role is sufficient inducement, if one were needed, to see this film. The latest Pathe Gazette completes the programme.

### ROYAL OPERA HOUSE.

A thrilling and laughable story of rejuvenation by monkey gland treatment is contained in "Sinners in Silk", to be screened this week by Madan Theatres Limited, at the Royal Opera House. Here we have an old roue made young—a man who returns to his native country after an absence of twenty years and finds that in this age of jazz he is somewhat out of the picture. Thus it is that he listens not unwillingly to the doctor friend who suggests rejuvenation. Then he gets busy! He imagines himself a youth again and falls hopelessly in love with a high-stepping flapper. Partial disillusionment comes when he discovers that the girl is engaged to his son, whom he had not seen since he deserted his wife many years before, and finally he decides to give up his unnatural life of gaiety. Sinners in silk, he concludes, are not for him. It is a jazz picture built on entirely new lines, full of pep and punch.

### EDWARD AND EMPRESS.

The programme at the Edward Theatre will comprise the five concluding episodes of the Pathe serial, "Play Ball", which commenced a week ago, and once again the fun and the thrills run furiously hand in hand, with famous baseball teams providing a picturesque background. The Empress Theatre will show "Nigh Life of New York," which has had a very successful run during the past week at the Empire, and the programme will be completed with a Larry Semon two-reel comic. There will be special shows at ten o'clock on Sunday morning at both these theatres.

### WELLINGTON CINEMA.

The lovely, bewitching and adorable Gloria Swanson comes to the Wellington Cinema (Dhobi Talao) to-night and this week, in her latest gorgeous Paramount picture, "Her Love Story", produced by the famous Allan Dwan. The photo-play is resplendent with scenes of magnificence and courtly splendour, and Gloria Swanson's role of a persecuted daughter—a deserted fiancee—an unwilling bride—and a mother torn away from her darling baby—gives this charming star every opportunity to show off his intrinsic artistry. The scenes of a secret wedding in a gypsy camp, contracted in bonds of blood are very realistically portrayed, while the regal ceremony of the marriage of an "unwilling" takes place amidst scenes of magnificent splendour. The ups-and-downs of every day's life—court intrigues and love romances are nicely delineated, and the well-known Shakespearean proverb that "Unhappy lies the head that wears a crown" is proved to the hilt in this splendid picture. The mother-love of a Queen for her separated boy is the main theme of the picture, and "Her Love Story" will surely appeal to your heart-strings. It is a Paramount picture produced on a gorgeous scale without any consideration of cost or money, and Gloria Swanson, the lovely, enchanting star, far excels all her previous accomplishments in this her latest release. The programme includes a hilarious comedy.

### GLOBE CINEMA.

The Globe Cinema, Sandhurst Road, has this week a New Era—Stoll—international production with an international cast. The drama in natural colours is a production of the ultra-super type. The story is cleverly woven and finely yarned. The settings are, according to the producers such as have never yet been put together in any one film, but we can safely say that they are very magnificent and such as befit the charming East Queenie—the British actress—the star of this film, has surpassed many actresses of other nations who boast that they are unique in the world. The story starts with the brave army of Tekrite soldiers and runs with romance in a palace emerges through an underground road into a temple and ends with the lovers leaving for happiness. We are sure Queenie alone will be a draw such as the Globe has not yet known. It needs no praise.

### THE CAPITOL.

"The Chess Player," which created quite a furore when shown at the Capitol Theatre, London, is an adaptation of the famous novel by an eminent French author, Henry Dupuy-Mazuel. Great dramatic value is attached to the automatic chess player created by a constructor of life like automatic figures while the machine is the pivot upon which most of the action and the trend of the story revolves. The film has been produced on the most lavish scale, both as regard, cost, sets and locality, while an enormous cast, headed by no less than twelve talented screen stars, interprets a graphic story of the Polish bid for independence at the time of the autocratic rule of Catharine II of Russia, containing variegated and therefore pleasing angles of attraction rich characterization and a convincing romance. "The Chess Player" will be received by the general public with enthusiasm and appreciation. The programme includes the latest Pathe Super Gazette.

## DAMAGES FOR DEFAMATORY PAMPHLET

### GUJARATI WIDOW GETS A DECREE

Damages of Rs. 1,500 and Rs. 250 were awarded to a rich Hindu widow in respect of certain defamatory pamphlets published by the author Shivdas Kesaria as the press of the second defendant, Vithaldas Laxmidas.

The plaintiff Gangabai is the widow of the late Magaulal Himatlal Barfiwalla, owner of the sweetmeat shop at C. P. Tank, known by the name of "Gopaldas Barfiwalla". She complained that the first defendant had published a pamphlet called Barfiwallani bairi" (Barfiwalla's wife) in which he had defamed her making allegations of immoral character. The pamphlet also contained a photo of the plaintiff with her name and address. The plaintiff, therefore, asked for an injunction to restrain the defendants from printing, selling or distributing the pamphlet and also damages of Rs. 15,000 for the loss she had sustained by the defamation.

Mr. Justice Kenneth Kemp granted the injunction asked for and passed a decree for Rs. 1,500 as damages against the first defendant considering the fact that he was now unemployed. The printer was also directed to pay damages of Rs. 250.

Messrs M. P. Amin and Mr. M. M. Charekhan, instructed by Messrs. Lalubhai Zaiwalla and Co., Solicitors appeared for the plaintiffs.

## WESTERN INDIA SPG AND MFG CO LTD

The forty-eight annual general meeting of the above company was held on Wednesday Sir Lalubhai Samaldas presiding.

The Directors report the March 1928 with audited Balance Sheet and Profit & Loss Account for the same period stated. It will be seen from the accounts that the Company has made a net profit of Rs 1,99,249-14-9 including the last year's balance of Rs. 1,934-11-2 and this result the Directors hope will be found satisfactory.

Out of the profit of Rs. 1,99,249-14-9 your Directors propose to dispose of as under:—

To declare a dividend for the year ended 31st March 1928 at Rs. 50/- per share free of income tax which will also be Rs. 6,000-0-0 to carry to depreciation of machinery Rs. 90,000-0-0, to carry to Electric Drive & Electric Machinery depreciation Rs. 3,000-0-0, to carry on building depreciation Rs. 25,000-0-0, to Bonus to staff Rs. 6,000-0-0 to Subscription to G. T. & J. J. Hospitals Nursing Association at Rs. 100/- each Rs. 200-0-0, to carry forward to next year's account Rs. 10,049-14-9 Total Rs. 1,99,249-14-9.

The report was adopted. Dividend as recommended by the directors was approved and retiring directors were re-elected.

## CRICKET IN ENGLAND

### HAMMOND'S WONDERFUL ALL ROUND PERFORMANCE

### KENT'S SURPRISE FAILURE

LONDON, Aug. 18.

Hammond's wonderful versatility which outshone everything yesterday in batting and fielding and to-day in bowling, has thus consolidated his claim to be the greatest all-rounder. His analysis to-day was ten point two overs, two maidens, twenty-three runs, nine wickets. Parker who took the other wicket conceded only one run in eight overs (seven of which were thus maidens).

The remains of heavy dew enabled them to nip off very quickly Worcester batsmen who were all bewildered. Hammond, later, proceeded to hit 80 runs in two hours and ten minutes, but he was missed at 57.

Another England player Tyldesley excelled with the bat. His double century was obtained in ten minutes under five hours. He hit Astill for 28 in two overs including twice over the ropes.

Sussex lacking Tate, Duleepsinhji, Gilligan Brothers, Langridge and Cook had eight of the West Indies men down for 98. Bowley is the latest to complete 2,000 runs in season. In his stay of two hours at the wickets he hit eight times to the boundary.

### SURREY SUSTAINS DEFEAT.

Surrey in spite of winning the toss suffered only a less ignominious fate than Worcestershire. The partnership between Hobbs and Sandham yielded thirty runs in fifty minutes. Hobbs who was troubled by bowling throughout his stay of an hour and three-quarters during which he made only 30, was third out at eighty-seven. At lunch the score was 105, but the last seven wickets fell for 31 in 55 minutes Durston taking four of them for 15 and Haig three for 13. The curious feature was that not a single player was bowled.

Killick batted for two hours and a quarter hitting to the leg and driving very skilfully.

Kent were flattered only to fail. Hardinge and Ashdown, opening pair, brought the score to 108, but the next six wickets fell for 15 runs apiece. Hardinge took three hours and twenty minutes for his 72 which included five fours. Ashdown was the next best scorer with 43. Macaulay took his hundredth wicket when he dismissed Chapman. Jupp broke down the spreadeagle Glamorgan batting with his clever spin bowling notably leg-breaks. Why sall who scored a century for Notts had sixteen fours to his credit.

Following are the closing scores in County cricket matches which began to-day:—

Surrey vs. Middlesex at Oval.—Surrey 188 (Durston four wickets for 31, Haig four wickets for 44); Middlesex 185 for two wickets (Killick 100 not out).

Yorkshire vs. Kent at Leeds.—Kent 261 (Hardinge 72, Macaulay six wickets for 86 runs); Yorkshire 19 for one wicket.

Derbyshire vs. Notts at Ilkeston.—Derbyshire 180 (Bowden 50, Barratt five wickets for 62); Notts 134 for two wickets (Whysall 112 not out, Walker 52).

Warwickshire vs. Hampshire at Birmingham.—Hampshire 235 (Wyatt five wickets for 64 runs); Warwickshire 83 for one wicket.

Somerset vs. Essex at Knowle.—Somerset 198 (Robertson-Glasgow 72, Young 90); Essex 25 for no wicket.

Gloucestershire vs. Worcestershire at Cheltenham.—Worcester 35 (Hammond nine for 23); Gloucester 281 for five (Dipper 77, Hammond 80).

Leicester.—Lancashire 328 for three (Watson 80, Ernest Tyldesley 202 not out, Iddon 66 not out).

Glamorgan vs. Northamptonshire at Swansea.—Northants 160 (Ryan six for 71, Mercer four for 45); Glamorgan 132 (Jupp seven for 68).

Sussex vs. West Indies at Brighton.—West Indies 188 (J. Parks five for 44, Tensley four for 60); Sussex 111 for four (Bowley 62).—Reuter's Special.

## SATURDAY'S CRICKET

### A DAY OF DULL GAMES

### BOWLERS WORK HAVOC

Saturday's cricket on the Kennedy Sea Face did not prove of much interest, two out of the three matches being drawn. The wicket was favourable to bowlers. The "B" teams of the Hindu Gymkhana and the B. B. C. I. Railway met on the Gymkhana ground, the railwaymen being defeated by 3 wickets and 49 runs. Playing first the visiting team collapsed for 93 runs, Mahale being the chief scorer with 17. Khedekar obtained 5 wickets for 8 runs apiece. Going in to bat the Gymkhana scored 142 for 7 wickets. S. R. Desai's breezy innings of 42 which consisted of a sixer and 4 fours and Kapadia's 39 were the chief features of the game.

Score:—

B. B. and C. I. Railway "B":—Bhagwandas 2, Mahale 17, Dhunjisha 8, Millay 17, Dewkar 13, Merwanji 11, Tejang 3, Atmaram 4, Ramchandra (not out) 2, Kaikhushru 7, Kinny 2, Extras 7. Total 93.

Bowling:—Khedekar 5 for 40 Gokhale A. N. 4 for 24 and Kombe 1 for 12.

Hindu Gymkhana "B":—

### HINDU GYMKHANA "B".

N. D. Engineer 6, S. A. Shete 4, P. P. Kapadia 39, Sarang 12, Kombe 4, S. R. Desai (not out) 42, Tembulker 41, Bhandarkar 2, P. B. Khedekar (not out) 19, Extras 10, Total (for 7 wickets). 142.

Bowling:—Dawakar 3 for 31, Bhagwandas 2 for 31, Kaikhushru 1 for 27.

### PARSI GYM. vs. ST. XAVIER'S COLLEGE.

The Parsi Gymkhana made a poor show against the St. Xaviers College. The Gymkhana were all out for 171, N. D. Marshall contributing 38. The students started confidently and Madon gained mastery over the ball knocking out 50 (not out). The score was 133 for the loss of four wickets when stumps were drawn for the day. The match was drawn.

Score:—

Parsee Gymkhana:—B. J. Spencer 12, M. S. Anita 0, S. H. M. Colah 17, N. D. Marshall 38, H. J. Engineer 9, F. Taraporewalla 14, K. J. Mody 7, M. J. Manekshaw 40, S. J. D. Jamasedji 10, M. J. Kapadia 0, N. N. Nasir (not out) 8, Extras 17, Total 171.

Bowling Analysis.—Palia 7 for 76 and Shalgram 1 for 31.

### ST. XAVIERS COLLEGE.

Madon (not out), 50, Udeshi 4, Mehta 41, Palia 21, Suleman 2, Extras 15 Total 133.

Bowling:—Manekshaw 2 for 11 Engineer 1 for 12 and Colah 1 for 50.

### BOHRA C. C. vs. ISLAM GYM.

The match between the Bohra C. C. and the Islam Gymkhana ended in another draw.

Score:—

Bohra C. C.:—M. H. Vasi 7, Bhatri 11, Kathawalla 7, Bhatri 12, Natwalla 21, Karachiwala 0, Bookseller N. 17, Basrai (not out) 5, Bandi M. N. O. b H. Kajiji (not out) 16, Merchant (did not bat). Extras 16. Total (for 9 wickets). 112.

Islam Gymkhana:—Khaviary 24, S. Peerbhoy 11, Cassamally 0, Jamiewalla 8, Sheriff 0, E. J. Esmail (not out) 13, Gillam Mahomed 0, N. C. Rangwala (not out) 5, Extras 2, Total (for 6 wickets) 63.

## WEEKLY SHARE MARKET

We have received the following weekly circular from Messrs. Lewis and Jones dated 16th instant:—

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Generally speaking the market in securities has maintained a very steady appearance for this past fortnight. Movements in 3 1-2 per cent. Government Paper have been erratic, high and low points being 74-2 and 73|7|6 respectively. We are inclined to look for some further fall in this scrip although 73 would appear an attractive buying point. On the whole business is full but should improve in view of the singular success which has attended Government's New Loan floatation of Rs. 35 crores and consequently, the possibility of a cessation of Treasury Bill issues this year.

The Imperial Bank of India rate is unchanged at 5 per cent.'

Closing prices of securities are as follows:—

Rdm. Yield:—

3 1-2 per cent. Rupee Paper (taxable) 73.10 4.80

4 per cent. Conversion Loan (taxable) 93.12 4.52

4 per cent. 1934-37 (taxable) 93.3 4.51

4 per cent. 1960-70 (taxable) 85.8 4.34

5 per cent. 1935 (taxable) 100.12 4.40

5 per cent. 1929-47 (taxable) 100.2 4.52

5 per cent. 1933 (tax free) 102.0 4.54

5 per cent. 1945-55 (tax free) 106.0 4.61

5 1-2 per cent. 1928 (tax free) 106.4

6 per cent. 1930 (tax free) 102.14 4.43

6 per cent. 1931 (tax free) 103.14 4.57

6 per cent. 1932 (tax free) 105.5 4.50

6 1-2 per cent. Bombay Development Loan 110.6 4.59

COTTON MILL SHARES.

Since we last reported, the majority of the speculative counters in this section has been severely marked down consequent upon the continuance of the mill strike which shows no signs of early termination.

A further decline does not appear unlikely and investors may have an opportunity of securing good shares cheaply. Gokaks were done at 122-8 and look cheap in view of the strong financial position. Sassoon Silks were done in small lots at 83. Pabaneys at 218-12 are good value.

Business for the October settlement opens on the 21st.

MISCELLANEOUS SHARES.

During the period under review a further all round decline has to be reported consequent upon liquidation by "bulls" and sales on account of weak holders. For some months past an unhealthy and unwieldy bull account has been built up in several scrips and the present fall which should prove beneficial has in our opinion been overdue.

Bank Shares.—With the exception of Imperials of which there are buyers at 1460 and 356-4 respectively an easier tendency is noticeable. India Banks are 91-8, Barodas 84-8 X.D. Centrals 24-6 X.D. with buyers of Easterns at 3.

Railway Shares.—This section remains very steady and business tends broader.

Cement Shares.—All counters in this section have suffered in the general slump but to-day's close is mostly above the lowest touched. We quote:

| | |
|---|---|
| Bundi | 24 |
| Gwalior | 123 3-4 |
| Indian | 354-6 |
| Kathi | 256 1-2 |
| Punjab O. | 15-10 |
| Punjab P. | 13 1-2 |
| Shahabad | 172 1-2 |
| United | 100 |

Manganese Shares.—Both C. I. M.'s and Shivrajpurs have improved, on some small enquiry the business being put through at fancy rates. To-day's closing prices were Shivrajpurs 31-8, C. I. M.'s 14-8.

Shipping Shares.—After some fluctuations, Bombay Steamers are lower in the week at 276-4, the Pref. changing hands at 240. Scindias at 14-2 are quiet.

Engineering Shares.—Alcock Ashdowns after touching 321-4 close at 342 1-2. The cotton mill strike affects this company's business severely. McKenzies at 282 8 and Constructions at 64 are unchanged.

Bombay Trams are fairly steady at 150. Telephones are a shade lower at 52-8 but appear to be readily absorbed. The debentures were done at 57 1-2.

Bombay Burmas at 775 are a few points above the lowest touched. The small shares quote 282 1-2 and look a good purchase.

Both Belapurs and Ugandas are unchanged at 24 and 30 respectively but no business has transpired.

Electric Supply Shares.—No notable change can be reported although fair business has been done. There is a moderate enquiry for Ajmer Electrics but sellers are reluctant. We quote:—

| | |
|---|---|
| Ahmedabad | 132 |
| Surat | 136 |
| Karachi | 136 |
| Hyderabad | 136 |
| Ajmer | 5 1-2 |

A further setback has taken place in the Hydro group which will probably be continued if the mill strike lasts much longer. We quote:—

| | |
|---|---|
| Andra Ord. | 692 1-2 |
| Andra Pref. | 1005 |
| Hydro Ord. | 1060 |
| Hydro Pref. | 1035 |
| Power. Ord. | 512 1-2 |
| Power Pref. | 990 |

Iron and Steel Shares.—Fair business has transpired in Indian Iron around 18-6 and Bengal Iron at 16.

Tata Iron Ord. and Defd. have once again proved a disappointment to those who are holding them but both scrips lose some points higher than the lowest touched. The Ord. at one time 63 close 59-12 whilst the Defd. are now 241 1-4 after 240. Everything depends on the position in the Works and the whim of the market speculator. The 2nd pref. are in good request at 92 which includes Rs. 7-8 a full year's dividend payable shortly.

## THE CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA LTD.

### AN INTERIM DIVIDEND OF 8 P.C. DECLARED

The Directors of the above Bank have submitted the Audited Balance Sheet and the Profit and Loss Account for the half-year ending 30th June 1928, as under:

"The net profit for the half-year ending 30th June 1928, including the sum of Rs. 3,36,863-1-11, brought forward from the last year's account, amounts to Rs. 12,08,339-12-8, which the Directors have resolved to dispose of as follows:—

| | |
|---|---|
| By payment of an ad-interim dividend at 8 per cent per annum free of Income Tax for the half-year ending 30th June 1928 | Rs. 6,72,528 0 0 |
| By carrying forward to next half-year's account | Rs. 6,35,811 12 8 |
| | Rs. 12,08,339 12 8 |

SYNOPSIS OF BALANCE SHEET.

The following figures are culled from the Balance Sheet, for ready reference:

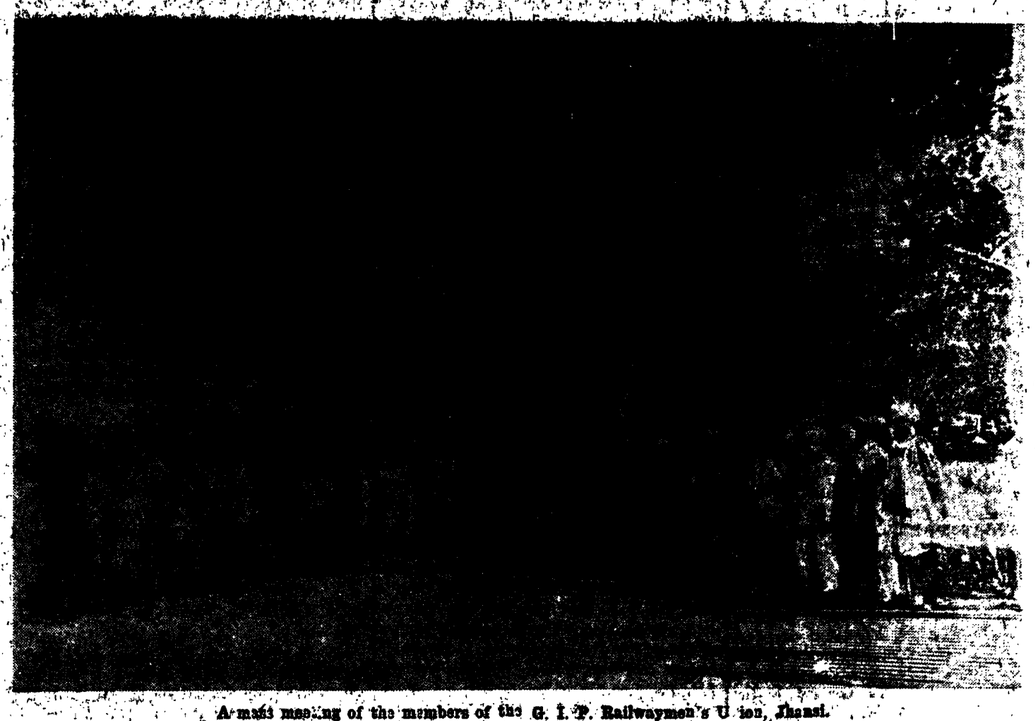
LIABILITIES: From the Liabilities side, it is observed that the Current and Savings Bank Deposits, Bills Payable, and other sums due by the Bank represent a total sum of Rs. 7,56,37,561 13-6.

Fixed deposits (including Savings Fixed Deposits) total Rs. 842,66,507-8-6 while the Debts due to Banks, Agents and Correspondents secured by a portion of Investments, come to Rs. 272,92,617-9-8. Unclaimed Dividends aggregate Rs. 1,20,084-3-0. Rebate on Bills, etc. Discounted, comes to Rs. 1,51,33,37-8, and Branch adjustments amount to Rs. 7,35,812-10-0.

Acceptances for Customers come to Rs. 1,22,21,824-1-11 and Bills Receivable represent a sum of Rs. 64,18,038-5-9.

ASSETS:—From the Assets Side, it is observed that Government Loans, War Bonds and other Gilt edged securities at or under market rate (including Indian Treasury Bills for Rs. 1,50,000) represent a sum of Rs. 9,41,04,44-14-1 Cumulative Preference Shares and Debentures of Joint Stock Companies at or under market rate amount to Rs. 52,-07,785-9-4. Shares in Public Companies and other Joint Stock Banks, etc., at or under market rate amount to Rs 30,98,-176-1-9.

Cash Credits, Demand Advances and Loans represent a sum of Rs. 8,11,94,329-9-1, while Bills Discounted and Purchased amount to Rs. 1,40,62,032-4-1. "Customs for Acceptances" represent a sum of Rs. 123,21,824-1-11, and Bills Receivable Rs. 64,18,038-5-9.



A mass meeting of the members of the G. I. P. Railwaymen's Union, Jhansi.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# WEEK END CRICKET

## HEFTY HITS AND FAST SCORING.

### BAD DAY FOR BOWLERS

Cricket enthusiasts were treated to an orgy of run-getting on Sunday, as many as three centuries being scored. Apart from scoring being fast, play was in some instances spectacular. Individual scores more often than not reached double-figures and bowlers fared badly.

A large holiday crowd witnessed the match between the B.B. & C.I. Railway and the Bombay Gymkhana on the latter's ground. The match resulted in a win for the Railwaymen, who had the services of a number of quadrangular "stars" by 3 wickets and 60 runs. Playing first the Gymkhana reached a total of 134, chiefly owing to the prolific innings of Meyer who scored 64 which consisted of a six and 4 four's. Rana secured 4 wickets for less than 4 runs apiece.

Going into bat, the Railwaymen scored confidently and consistently and without exception every player entered in double figures. The side put up 194 for 7 wickets, when stumps were drawn for the day. Pithal in his characteristic style scored 47, the highest for his side, Vajifdar coming next with 43 runs to his credit. The outstanding performance was that of R. J. O. Meyer, who scored the highest and claimed the highest number of wickets, namely 3 for 56, for his side

Scores:—

BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| c Leod R. H. b. Havewalla | ... | 9 |
| Mackinnon M. b. Bhagwandas | ... | 0 |
| Andrews R. b. Havewalla | ... | 1 |
| Reed c. n. b. Vajifdar | ... | 5 |
| Hopkins R. G. b. Vajifdar | ... | 47 |
| Knight M. R. T. (run out) | ... | 0 |
| Meyer R. J. O., c. Vithal, b. Rana | | 64 |
| Milne H. F., c. Lucas, b. Rana | | 1 |
| Patrick (not out) | ... | 1 |
| Compton J. N., c. Kalapesi, b. Rana | | 0 |
| Extras | ... | 3 |
| Total | ... | 134 |

Bowling analysis—Rana 4 for 15, Vajifdar 1 b.w. Meyer 0 43 Bhagwandas 1 for 24.

B.B. & C. I. Railway.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Pardeshi b. Meyer | ... | 19 |
| Mahale c. Compton b. Meyer | ... | 10 |
| Vajidar 1 b.w. Meyer | ... | 43 |
| Vithal P. c. Morgan b. Mackinnon | ... | 47 |
| Kapadia F. E. b. Knight | ... | 22 |
| Date c. Reed b. Knight | ... | 14 |
| Lucas c. Morgan b. Mc Leod | ... | 24 |
| Havewalla (not out) | ... | 15 |
| Rest did not bat. | | |
| Extras | ... | 4 |
| Total (for 7 wickets) | ... | 194 |

Bowling:—Meyer 3 for 56.

### FRIENDS DRAW WITH HINDUS

Brilliant batting by Dongre Bros. was the feature of the match between the Friends Union and the Hindu Gymkhana. Although the match ended in a draw, interest was kept up till the last moment by the display of breezy hitting. The brothers "Dongre" entered into a fruitful first wicket partnership for the Friends Union, S. S. Dongre scoring 92, and V. S. Dongre knocking up 131. The latter's innings included 17 four's and two sixers. The Friends Union declared when the score was 253 for 3 wickets. Batting next the Hindu Gymkhana took up the challenge and scored equally fast. Log was out when he was only 12 runs short of a century but his innings proved a merry one in which he scored 12 four's and 2 sixers. When the score was 180 for 4, stumps were drawn.

FRIENDS UNION C.C.

S. S. Dongre, c. Pawaskar, b. Pathare 92; V. S. Dongre, c. Pathare, b. Paralkar 131; S. B. Shate (not out) 9, C. N. Mehta (run out) 0; D. S. Talpade (not out) 4, extras 17. Total (for 3 wickets) 253.

Bowling:—Pathare 1 for 43, Paralkar 1 for 21.

HINDU GYMKHANA.

Paralkar, c. Dharadkar, b. Talpade 0; B. D. Log (run out) 88; C. H. Rana, b. Talpade 12, S. K. Pawaskar, l.b.w., b. Dharadkar 4, G. P. Gaikwad (not out 41; B. S. Dalaya (not out) 15, extras 12. Total (for 4 wickets) 180.

Bowling:—Talpade 2 for 52, Dharadkar 1 for 51.

### ANOTHER DRAWN MATCH

Another equally exciting match was that between the Islam Gymkhana and the Gowd Saraswats which ended in a draw. The Gymkhana declared when the score was 185 for 4 wickets, Shakoor's faultless century (not out) being the feature of the game. For the Gowd Saraswats Dhabolkar V. did the century feat and still remained unbeaten. His score included 4 sixers and three times as many boundaries. The game was drawn when the score was 150 for 1 wicket.

THE SCORES.

ISLAM GYMKHANA.

Ismail Shakoor (not out) 101, A. A. A. Fyzee, b. Divekar 20, M. E. Sheikh 18, G. H. Kazrani, b. Dhumatkar 22, H. Masih st. b. Telang 3, A. G. Khan (not out) 7, extras 14. Total (for 4 wickets) 185.

Bowling:—Divekar 1 for 37, Pilgaokar 1 for 24, Dhumatkar 1 for 20, Telang 1 for 15.

GOWD SARASWATS.

V. Dhabolkar (not out) 100, P. W. Nadkarni c. Fyzee, b. Hakim 29, J. D. Wagle (not out) 20, extras 1. Total (for 1 wicket) 150.

Bowling:—Hakim 1 for 40.

The Parsi Gymkhana defeated the Hornets on the first innings score.

The scores were: Parsi Gymkhana (1st innings) 115 for 9 wickets (N. D. Marshall 50) and 2nd innings 63 for 4 wickets.

Hornets (1st innings) 85 (Read 30, Varey 24) and (2nd innings) 54 for 5 wickets.

## ROOKERY NOOK.

### BANVARD COMPANY'S ROLLICKING SHOW

The Banvard English Comedy Company opened their short season at the Excelsior Theatre on Saturday night by presenting "Rookery Nook" a play which has been entrancing London audiences at the Aldwych Theatre. It was altogether a rollicking show, and the unusually large audience present were kept in screams of laughter at the intense humour of the piece and the clever repartee contained in it. High good humour prevailed throughout, the unmistakeable appreciation of the crowd being ample reward to the efforts of a talented company.

The piece in itself was extremely light, being based mainly upon misunderstandings and unfortunate coincidences which produced very amusing situations. Mrs. Gertrude Twine rents Rookery Nook for her sister Clara who has been lately married. The husband Gerald Popkiss arrives with his cousin Clive, and while unpacking, Rhoda Marley, turns up in unconventional attire saying that she has been turned out by her step-father Put for some trivial offence. Mrs. Twine and her obedient husband Harold appear on the scene, and in looking round the house, the latter and Clive discover Rhoda. More complications arise when Mrs. Twine discovers the guilty secret next day. Clara is sent for and an embarrassing scene follows, but explanations put matters right and the young couple are reconciled while Clive finds solace in the arms of the fair Rhoda.

In the role of Gerald Popkiss, Mr. Bardy Russell had to carry a good deal of the play on his shoulders, and his qualities as a comedian made him well suited to the part.

Miss Kathleen Vaughan was a great success as Rhoda, while Mr. Wallace developed an inane immobile expression which was much in accordance with the character of Harold, Mrs. Twine's very obedient husband. Although taking a minor part Miss Annie Chippendale with her clear delivery made even the part of a chatwoman interesting. Gertrude Twine was well depicted by Miss Valentine Clemot while Mr. Henry Corner made a particularly ferocious Hun. Miss Josephine Kilfoyle filled the daring part of Poppy the flower girl. This enjoyable piece will be repeated to-night, but there will be a change of programme on Tuesday night when the Company will stage the very popular detective play "The Joker."


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# BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

### ENGAGEMENTS

**TO-DAY.**

Mayor's Fund, Executive Meeting, 2 p.m., (B. T.), Corporation Hall.

Anniversary of late M. K. R. Cama Cama Oriental Institute, Hornby Road, 6 p.m.

Young Men's Hindu Association, Mr. Jamnadas Mehta on "All-Parties' Conference Report" 6-30 p.m., Girgaum.

Municipal Corporation, 3-40 p.m.

Imperial Bank of India Annual General Meeting, Apollo Street, 4 p.m.

**TUESDAY, Aug. 21.**

Bombay University Convocation, University Hall, 5-30 p.m.

Bombay Municipal Workmen's Union, Annual General Meeting, Improvement Trust Chawls, Foras Road, 6-30 p.m.

**WEDNESDAY, Aug. 22.**

University Senate, Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hall, 5-15 p.m.

**THURSDAY, Aug. 23.**

Municipal Corporation, 3-40 p.m.

**FRIDAY, Aug. 24.**

Public meeting in which Indian leaders who have returned home from Europe will speak on prospects of Responsible Government in India, Sir C. Jehangir Hall, 6 p.m., Dr. Sir C. Setalvad presiding.

### BOMBAY PROV. CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

An urgent meeting of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee will be held on Thursday, the 23rd inst., at 6-30 p.m. (S. T.), at Congress House.

### POSTAL NOTICE.

Mails for Australia via Dhanushkoh and Colombo will be closed at the General Post Office at 6-30 p.m. on Tuesday, the 21st instant.

### TELEGRAPH NOTIFICATION.

The telegraphic normal route to stations in Nyasaland and Northern Rhodesia as also for stations Abercorn, Fort Jameson and Kasama is now restored.

Telegrams for these places can now be accepted at usual rates.

### MARWARI YUVAK SABHA.

Raja Narayanlal Bansilal in company of Pandit Anandpriyaji and others will leave for Hyderabad (Deccan), to-day, to preside over the 1st annual Session of "The Marwadi Nava Yuvak Sabha" at Char Kaman, Hyderabad (Deccan). The Session will begin on the 20th instant and will continue on the 21st and 22nd inst.

### BOMBAY MUNICIPAL WORKMEN'S UNION.

The first annual general meeting of the Bombay Municipal Workmen's Union will be held to-morrow (Tuesday), at 6-30 p.m., at the Improvement Trust Chawls, Foras Road, Bombay. All members are requested to attend.

### MR. JAMNADAS MEHTA ON NEHRU REPORT.

Under the auspices of Young Men's Hindu Association, Girgaum Back Road, Mr. Jamnadas M. Mehta, will deliver a lecture, to-day (Monday), on "All-Parties' Conference Report" at 6-30 p.m., (S. T.).

### DEPARTURE OF PARSI GRADUATE FOR AMERICA.

Amongst the passengers who left for Europe by the "Genoa" which left Bombay on Wednesday, 15th last was Mr. Jamanji Khurshedji Wadia. Mr. Wadia is an Honors B. Sc. of the world-renowned Harvard College of Boston, Massachusets, U. S. A. He will now join the Columbia University of New York to study for the D. Sc. degree.

### GIRGAUM VYAYAMSHALA, KIRTAN.

Shri Das Ganoo Maharaj, the famous disciple of Shri Sainath Maharaj Sirdi, will deliver a Kirtan on Tuesday, the 21st instant, 1928, from 9-30 to 10-30 at night, in the Girgaum Vyayam Shala Hall, at Raja Bahadur Bansilal Motilal Mansions, near Opera House Tram Terminus, Girgaum, Bombay.

### ADDITIONS TO VICTORIA GARDENS.

The following animals have been kindly presented to the Zoological collection:—

Nilgai (Boselaphus Tragocamelus) by Mr. N. H. Goculdas.

One pair of Spotted Deer (Cervus Axis) by Mr. Ismail Dalia.

Common Indian Mongoose (Herpes's Mungo) by Chief Fireman, Bombay Port Trust.

Leopard cub, 2 months old (Felis Pardus) by Mr. F. Stall of Berlin.

### ANNIVERSARY OF LATE MR. K. R. CAMA.

Shams-ul-Ulama Dr. Jivanji Jamshedji Modi will deliver a discourse at the K. R. Cama Oriental Institute (Sukhadvala Building, Ravelin Street, off Hornby Road) on the occasion of the 19th Anniversary of the death of Mr. K. R. Cama, to-day (Monday), at 6 p.m. (S. T.).

Revd. Fr. H. Heras, S. J. of St. Xavier's College, will preside.

Subject:—"The Petition in Persian verse of Dastur Kaikobad Mehrjirana to the Moghul Emperor Jehangir."

### APPEAL FOR YARN DONATION.

The G. Ward District Congress Committee's appeal for yarn for donation to Mahatma Gandhi is approved of by many spinners. Some of them have not only registered their names but have even sent in their first instalment of quota. Some of the spinners while appreciating the idea have expressed their regret to help the Committee for want of wheels.

The Committee appeals to all those who can spare any wheels for distribution to the needy spinners, to communicate in this matter with the Secretary, G. Ward District Congress Committee, Kohinoor Cinema building, Lady Jamshedji Road, Dadar.

### INDAPUR MUNICIPALTY SUPERSEDED

The Government of Bombay has declared the Municipality of Indapur in Poona District as no competent to perform the duties imposed on it. The Government state that the municipal affairs were conducted in an improper, unbusinesslike and illegal manner. Powers were abused and rules infringed for the prosecution of personal feuds and public interests were sacrificed to private interests. The collection of taxes were also found to be exercising tax and the arrears heavy.

## DEFAMATION CASE

### ACCUSED TENDERS APOLOGY

Mr. Jehangir Pestonji Wadia, lately assistant secretary of the Bombay Millowners' Association, was convicted by the Chief Presidency Magistrate on Saturday on two charges of defamation preferred against him by Mr. Framji Rustomji Wadia, a partner in the firm of Wadia Gandhy and Co. Solicitors and sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 100 on each charge. Mr. N. N. Saher appeared for the complainant while the accused was defended by Mr. B. T. Desai.

When the case was taken up Mr. Desai on behalf of the accused stated that his client did not wish to waste any further time of the Court. He was very sorry for the statements he had made against the complainant and had already given an apology to him but unfortunately that was not accepted. He was willing to give an apology even now.

Mr. Desai also said that the case had told upon the health of his client a great deal and it had also deprived him (accused) of his job. Under the circumstances he had decided to plead guilty and throw himself at the mercy of the Court. The complainant had been generous enough in the expression of regret and counsel was told that he did not wish to proceed with the charge counsel therefore requested His Worship to be lenient and the accused with a small fine.

Mr. Saher for the complainant left the question of sentence entirely in the discretion of the Court.

In sentencing the accused to pay a fine of Rs. 200 on both charges His Worship observed:—"I believe the accused has done a wise thing in withdrawing his plea of 'not guilty' and putting in a plea of guilty and also in withdrawing all the allegations made against the complainant. I only wish he had adopted this attitude long before instead of that he tried to prove the truth of the allegations and in my opinion has miserably failed in his attempts. However as he has apologised and expressed regret to the complainant and as the complainant has generously accepted the same and is not pressing the charge I do not wish to be hard upon him. But I hope this will be a sufficient lesson to him in future."

Addressing Mr. Wadia, His Worship observed "I think Mr. Wadia you have sufficiently vindicated your character, and after all he is your own relative."

## UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY

### CONVOCATION FOR CONFERRING DEGREES

The following is the programme of the annual Convocation of the University of Bombay to be held on Tuesday (21st inst.):—

Fellows to be present in the University Library by 5-15 P. M. A procession will be formed at 5-30 P.M. The Procession of the Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor and Fellows will enter the Hall, when all present will rise and remain standing until the Chancellor has taken his seat.

The Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor and Fellows having taken their seats, there will follow on behalf of Candidates for a Degree:—the Supplication by the Dean of the faculty in which they graduates the passing of a Grace by the Senate for their admission to the Degree; the Presentation by the Dean by the Chancellor, and their Admission to the Degree by the Chancellor.

Declaration by the Registrar of the Degrees conferred, will then be made, after which there will be the presentation of Medals. The Registrar will read the Syndicate's Report of the proceedings of the University during the past year. The Chancellor will then deliver the Convocation Address, after which the Chancellor will dissolve the Convocation. The assembly will rise, and remain standing until the retiring Procession of the Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor and Fellows has left the Hall.

# Under the Clock

(BY "TWINKLE.")

MONDAY, AUGUST 20, 1928.

The Rt. Hon. H. A. L. Fisher, the present Warden of New College, Oxford and one of the past Presidents of the Board of Education is also a Liberal and a historian.

* * *

He says in the course of a lecture "Freedom of association, freedom of person from arbitrary arrest, freedom of public meeting—these principles had for more than two centuries become so ingrained in the fibre of our national habits that the spectacle of sustained repression in another country filled us with abhorrence and inevitably affected the national attitude towards that Government."

* * *

You see Englishmen cannot stand the spectacle of sustained repression. For instance, take the case of India. When the "spectacle" became too much they set their national machinery of protest in motion to vindicate the three principles—as witness Section 144 of the Criminal Procedure Code and the Bengal Ordinance.

* * *

Or you might take the cases of Egypt, China and Morocco, etc. But as you say, you are convinced and I need not bother about other instances.

* * *

But talking of Mr. Fisher I am reminded of an article in the Evening Shriek of India in which, dealing with the lecture which, incidentally, is embedded with priceless other jewels also—the Bar. Bunder Shriek cries this: "Indeed England has dishonoured her aristocracy and preserved them as pets."

* * *

Now this is alarming—You remember Maulana Shaukat Ali's article about an invitation to contribute to an Indian Debrett. What is the "Shriek" up to?

* * *

What I want to know is the motive behind Bert Bunder's project of drawing up a list of aristocrats of India? Is it being drawn up for the purpose of dethroning our aristocrats or is it a proposed census of persons likely to serve as pets?

* * *

The "Pioneer" has done well to point out to two interesting incidents in regard to the hearing of the charge of contempt of Court by the Full Bench of the Patna High Court against the Editor of the "Searchlight."

* * *

It remarks: "It was the first time in the history of the Patna High Court that a force of armed police was posted guarding the Court during a trial." In the second place the full bench of judges which heard the case was presided over by a judge against whom the alleged offence of contempt was committed. It is unusual for an English judge thus to take part in the trial of a case of contempt in which he himself is involved. The Judge in question was the Chief Justice, Mr. Torrell, who recently arrived in this country."

* * *

So under a new Chief Justice His Majesty's High Court of Judicature is at great pains to convince Indians what a dignified and mighty thing British Justice is. Other Judges succeed in this but not in *this* manner.

* * *

From a British journal: "Sir Esme Howard, British Ambassador to the United States, says that England and America could stop any war by refusing supplies and credit. There would be no war if there were nobody to finance it at a profit."

* * *

Rot. Both of them are wrong. War is not due to somebody who can finance it at a profit nor is it continued because of the supply of "supplies and credit." It is an economic necessity as I will prove presently.

* * *

Consult any clear-headed apologist for the British Navy, for instance, and he will tell you as convincingly as he shoots a 12-inch gun that war is a guarantee of "supplies and credits".

* * *

"Supplies and credits" to be produced—and this as you know is an economic necessity—must have raw materials and security. Hence war. And secondly once produced, they must, as the laws of economics will tell you, be found markets. Hence again war. Q. E. D.

* * *

"I want a nice picture for a wedding present."

"Here is just the thing for you, Sir. See the title 'Approaching Storm'."

## LANDING FACILITIES AT RATNAGIRI

### NEW PIER TO BE CONSTRUCTED

The Director of Information, writes:—

In June of last year the Government of Bombay appointed a Committee to consider and report on the following points:—

(1) Whether from the engineering and nautical points of view the construction of a sufficiently sheltered pier is feasible and (2) if so, what the approximate cost of the project would be; (3) if not, whether an alternative scheme for providing a boat jetty at which steamer passengers would be landed dry-shod is feasible.

### COMMITTEE'S REPORT.

The Committee have submitted their final report and consider that it is impossible to build a pier or make a landing place at Ratnagiri that would be serviceable or could be used all the year round, that the landing at Mirya (Kalaadevi Bay) is the only one that can be used in the South West monsoon, and that, as the passenger traffic is very small during that time, no special provision is necessary.

The Committee recommend that a pier or jetty should be built to the south West of the Tower, where the steamers can go alongside at High Water springs or neaps, and at other times passengers will be able to embark from the pier into boats, and thus have a short boat passage, reaching the steamer dryshod and vice versa when disembarking.

### COST OF PROJECT.

The estimated cost of the project amounts to Nine lakhs of rupees roughly including the cost of the approach road. If competitive tenders are invited and firms of repute requested to quote for their own detailed designs on the general lines of this design the Committee think that it is likely that the work could be constructed at a lower cost, especially as the rate of Iron work, of which there is plenty in the proposed design, is going down.

Government have now under consideration the question of financing the scheme.

### MAYOR'S RELIEF FUND FOR CHILDREN.

A meeting of the Executive Committee of the Mayor's Relief Fund for Children will be held in the President's Room to-day (Monday), at 2 p.m. (B. T.).

## MALVAN WOMEN'S EDUCATION SOCIETY

### BRILLIANT RECORD OF WORK

This Society has recently issued the 10th annual report of its very useful activities which include the management of the Kanyashala, a full-fledged High School for girls, along the lines laid down by the Indian Women's University of Poona. Looking to the social and financial condition of Malvan where the Kanyashala is located, the institution despite the small number of pupils on the register and the discouraging finance must be said to be a creditable achievement. As regards the aim of women's education, the Society has said its own in the following definite way. "Education for girls, therefore, ought to be such as will develop their natural faculties and make them excellent home-wives and useful members of the society."

The Kanyashala has been receiving grants from the Indian Women's University as the Educational Department of the Bombay Government. The annual contributions bring in about Rs. 1000 odds but for a Society of ten years standing and with such brilliant achievement to its credit, to possess a standing balance of Rs. 13000 and odds, is not flattering to the charitable spirit of the public. We cordially commend this Society and the Kanyashala working under its auspices, to the favourable consideration of those of our readers who are intetested in the question of women's education.

The Secretary of the Society will be too glad to accept any amount of donation by way of help to the finances of the Society.

## BOMBAY MILL STRIKE.

### FURTHER EFFORTS AT SETTLEMENT.

The failure of the Conference between the representatives of Labour and Millowners at the Secretariat last week, has not disheartened those who are striving for a settlement of the mill strike. Dr. G. V. Deshmukh, President of the Corporation has to-day called a representative meeting of both the parties and both have agreed to attend the meeting where the question of a speedy settlement of the disastrous and long drawn out strike will be again discussed.

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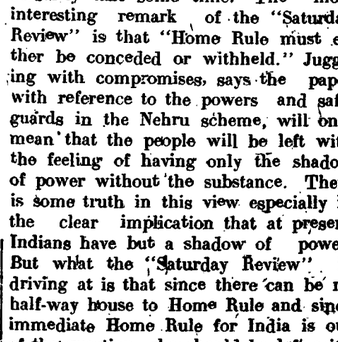
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The Bombay Chronicle.
MONDAY, AUGUST 20, 1928.

# INDIAN FREEDOM AND BRITISH CRITICS.

The British press as a whole seems to be a little perplexed at the Nehru Committee's report. It has reason to be. When three years ago Lord Birkenhead challenged India to frame an agreed Constitution, the British expected, if they did not hope, that on account of various parties and communities in India, the country would not be able to frame anything like a generally accepted Constitution. The Nehru Committee's report, has, therefore, come upon them as a surprise, being practically unanimous and also generally acceptable to the country. It embodies a demand which is not only unanimous but is also too firm to be dismissed with a shrug. The British press is, therefore, a little disconcerted and divided in its views. The "Daily Herald," the organ of the Labour Party, welcomes the report but is much exercised over fitting it into the Simon enquiry to which it has committed itself. The "New Statesman" conveniently defers detailed criticism. The "Nation" is constrained to admit that the report is entitled to "full recognition in European circles" and has nothing worse to say against it than that it does not show much originality. The "Saturday Review" and the "Manchester Guardian", however, are more outspoken in their criticism which calls for some notice.

The "Saturday Review" thinks that the report is vitiated by the excessive optimism of its authors about the political capacity of the bulk of the Indian people and that "the problem of Native States cannot be conjured away." It is significant that the "Saturday Review" has not mentioned the problem of minorities in India. That is presumably because the report is unanimous. As regards the political capacity of India, suffice it to say that India knows best what is good and fit for her, just as England knows best what is most profitable for herself. One thing is at least certain that if a century of British rule leaves the masses illiterate and incapable, the sooner that rule is ended or mended, the better for the masses. As regards the problem of the Indian States, the Nehru Committee has not conjured it away but has felt it to be tackled jointly by free India and the Princes themselves, who are both less interested in perpetuating problems. The task of undoing all the mischief wrought by foreign rule will necessarily take some time. The most interesting remark of the "Saturday Review" is that "Home Rule must either be conceded or withheld." Juggling with compromises, says the paper with reference to the powers and safeguards in the Nehru scheme, will only mean that the people will be left with the feeling of having only the shadow of power without the substance. There is some truth in this view especially in the clear implication that at present Indians have but a shadow of power But what the "Saturday Review" is driving at is that since there can be no half-way house to Home Rule and since immediate Home Rule for India is out of the question, she should be left with the shadow of power till some distant time when she will have full Home Rule all at once. We ourselves are not much enamoured of all the safeguards suggested by the Nehru Committee, we would not mind their being further reduced. But there is no satisfying the "Saturday Review". If a scheme has no checks and safeguards it will be branded as doctrinaire, impracticable, fantastic, and what not, and if it has the safeguards it will be dubbed a jugglery with compromises. While the Liberal "Nation" regards the Nehru scheme as moderate and the "Saturday Review" regards it as a compromise, it is left for the "Manchester Guardian" to remark that the scheme involves a "sudden cataclysmic change," is "a mere lunacy" and that its adoption will "stir up intrigue and revolutionary violence." Such language and such views are somewhat inconsistent with the traditions of the "Manchester Guardian." But, perhaps, we have yet to know post-war Liberals better. A careful perusal of the Nehru Committee's whole report may possibly make the "Manchester Guardian" more sober.

It is remarkable that several British papers and some Anglo-Indian ones, like the "Times of India" find fault with the Nehru Committee's constitution as being an imitation of the British Constitution. They twit Indians with inconsistency inasmuch as they till now claimed the right to evolve an indigenous Constitution suited to the genius of the country but have now produced one based on the British sytem. This charge is disingenuous and is meant merely to oppose the claim to a full democratic government. When Indians spoke of an indigenous scheme, they never meant to perpetuate all old forms of government merely because they were Indian or to rule out all modern forms merely because they were Western. They merely claimed the exclusive right to choose for themselves what they thought would suit them most in modern times, to make the best practicable synthesis of old and new forms, Oriental and Occidental. At present their choice is limited because they must retain some measure of continuity in respect of forms. They are now only building the foundation with such materials as are in use and once India is free, the superstructure or the subsequent evolution of the Constitution will necessarily follow her own bent or genius. Besides, it is a mistake to suppose that democracy is the monopoly of the West. For ages unremembered India had purely democratic local institutions in her village republics. Those institutions are now to be adapted to national Government. The ideal of Islam too is democratic and Sir Abdur Rahim rightly observed in commenting on the Nehru report that it was thoroughly in keeping with the Islamic ideal. The existence of despotic monarchies in India in ancient and modern times is no more an argument against future democracy than the existence of similar monarchies in France, Russia, Germany and Austria and several other countries was an argument against the ultimate triumph of democracy in those countries. Critics of India, we hope, do not suggest that a bloody revolution is necessary to justify a change from despotism to democracy. But the British criticisms should warn Indians that academic discussions in defence of the Swaraj constitution will not suffice to give effect to that Constitution.

## MALADROIT MR. KELLOGG.

Mr. Kellogg, American Secretary of State and Peace Promoter for all the world, sailed on Sunday for Europe. His destination is Paris where he will meet the representatives of all the Powers who have agreed to sign his Pact for the Outlawry of War. Thus will be ushered in an era of international peace and Britain, always watchful of "regional difficulties," will be able safely to transform the implements of war into plough-shares and ship them to India as the first fruit of the policy to be pursued in regard to her three hundred million wards whose agricultural misery has been latterly investigated at a cost of several lakhs—to them. But on the eve of his departure for Europe Mr. Kellogg did a very inconvenient, embarrassing act in utter forgetfulness of the fact that across the Atlantic a great and mighty Imperialist Power could only come into the charmed circle of his Pact under certain reservations. One of these was that this Power had to be very careful about "certain regions" in this world. "Their welfare and integrity constitute a special and vital interest for our peace and safety." Thus had the Secretary for Foreign Affairs of that Power, Sir Austen Chamberlain, who remembers Providence when he remembers Egypt, warned Mr. Kellogg. And what does the maladroit Mr. Kellogg do? He is, according to a Reuter's message from Washington, "in such a hurry to open negotiations" that he "chooses to hand draft copies of the Treaty to the Junior Attache at the Egyptian Legation", thus recognising that Egypt is an independent and sovereign State. Mr. Kellogg forgot evidently that although in 1922 Britain may have declared that Egypt was an independent and sovereign Power, her concern for the "welfare and integrity" of the population of the land of the Nile have been so great that she has been obliged to exercise a good deal of that "freedom of action," which she always insists on retaining in agreeing to peace proposals, when dealing with that "independent" country. She has barred Egypt entry into the League of Nations at Geneva. In recent years she has been obliged, in order to guard the "welfare" of the felaheen, to send her warships to Alexandria. She has very recently given the Egyptian Government an ultimatum and it will be recalled how she was obliged, just to remind Egypt that the country was "independent", to exact a huge sum from her as a fine for the murder of a British official by an Egyptian hot-head, to extend the area of British controlled irrigation in the Upper Nile Valley and brusquely to set aside the Anglo-Egyptian Condominium of the Sudan. If Mr. Kellogg cannot appreciate the fact that independence and sovereignty acquire in the dictionary of British Imperialism a technical meaning, which only Americans "interested" in Nicaragua and the Philippines can appreciate, how can he execute the great work for peace on which he has embarked?

# BARDOLI FROM BEHIND THE SCENES

## SUPERS AND CHORUS (OR MEDDLESOME OUTSIDERS.)

IV.*

The phrase "outsiders" stinks in some nostrils—naturally and necessarily. It is used here in no sense of disparagement, except to point a finger to their unwanted solicitude—in wrong places at wrong moments for wrong persons. They may not have meant mischief, like Puck, for mischief's own sake; but they could not abide their personal importance being left unnoticed; Taking "outsiders" to be persons, not directly or immediately concerned in the dispute, let us have a lance at some of their pranks.

**MEDDLING IN EXCELSIS.**

The Hon. Mr. V. J. Patel must be allowed precedence in all such matters, even if his native modesty does not permit him to ask it. After the Simon Session at Delhi, Mr. Patel made his head quarters at Narayen Dabholkar Road, Bombay. Though unconcerned personally in the progress of the Bardoli affair, he continued to take an embarrassingly intense interest in the ebb and flow of hopes in this matter. Mr. Patel, as Speaker, is supposed to be above partisan politics; and yet rumour hath it that it was his ertile brain which conceived the idea of the Gujarat Legislative Councillors resigning to beat down the Government of Bombay to their knees. As expert on constitutional law and practice, an authority on correct deportment and expression, Mr. Speaker must have had, no doubt, his own reasons for suggesting such a demarche. But ordinary mortals must be forgiven if they, looking merely at the constitution as it stands, do not find any useful purpose to be served by such tactics. For himself, he would have been happy to offer his services to the Government of Bombay for bringing about an amicable settlement; but that body was apparently unblessed with the wisdom that is satisfied with a word, and failed to recognise the "Unerowned King of Gujarat", temporarily residing as a matter of grace in their province. This was unwise of the Bombay Government, as events but too painfully proved. The Hon. the Speaker of the Assembly, unnoticed socially or politically in Bombay as he believed he had a right to be noticed, retired to weave his web on the heights of Simla, after some irresponsible irreverent had exposed his inconsistency in attending the sessions of the Working Committee of the All-Parties Conference in May in Bombay. The Viceroy had been duly primed in advance by some obliging marionettes with the advisability of asking Mr. Speaker to solve the tangled skein of Bardoli; and the Parthian shot of the retreating Mr. Speaker had already warned the advisers of the Bombay Government that they must be prepared for any bombshell of surprise thrown at them.

**SIMLA COUP DE THEATRE.**

Mr. Speaker Patel left for Simla on the 23rd April, and the Education Minister of the Bombay Government wrote to His Excellency pleading for reconsideration of the Bardoli question by the Governor on the 25th. The Minister's appeal and the Governor's response have already been published in "The Chronicle." Here we are concerned with the beautiful timing of these tactical moves. The Bombay Mail does not get into Simla before noon, and the Speaker could not have got hold of the Viceregal ear much before that hour. The Minister had acted in Mahableshwar *before* noon, and had received the sympathetic reply of the Governor, immediately per bearer—Mr. Hatch! This must have taken the wind completely out of the sails of the Speaker Mr. Patel. The Viceroy may, or may not, have been in possession of the developments at Mahableshwar, when the Honourable Speaker approached him. But the spectacle of Mr. Speaker approaching the Viceroy, in a blazing fury of righteous indignation against the offending Government of Bombay, must have been diverting in the extreme. Mr. Speaker's guns were spiked irretrievably by the Bombay Minister's move. However be, the Speaker sought to convert the Viceroy into an immediate firman of intervention a la Mussolini. Did the Hon. Mr. Speaker tell the Right Hon. Lord Irwin that he alone could save the benighted Bombay Presidency from red revolution and bloody ruin? Did the Viceroy learn, on inquiry through a line-clear-telegram from the Bombay Government, that the proper constitutional channels of that Government had already set to work to solve the puzzle? that any interference of an "outside" authority at such a critical moment would only embarrass the local authorities? that the Bombay Government had, in its personnel, if not the "unerowned King of Gujarat"—What a phrase for the ears of the Viecgerent of King George!—at least some loyal and proved servants of the people of Gujarat; and that their patriotism had already moved the prestige-at-any-costs bureaucracy to adopt other and more conciliatory methods?

These and other similarly interesting points will never be solved until the private diaries of Lord Irwin are before the public. So far as the Hon. Mr. Speaker is concerned, his "coup de theatre,"—a letter to the Mahatmaji,—lets loose the flood-gates of his wrath,—and, worse still, his disappointment,—in mordant phrases redolent of the dear days of Bardoli I. rather than of the calm, serene atmosphere of the Speaker's stall! It was a convention,—of Mr. Patel's own creation, of one year's standing, with one precedent to sanctify it,—which permitted access to the President of the Assembly to the head of the Government of India in the interests of the constituency Mr. Speaker represents in the Assembly. One would have thought the moment any Member of the Legislative Assembly was elected to the most honoured and honourable place in the gift of the people's representatives, that man would cease to be provincial or parochial, and consider himself to have only one constituency—Indian as a whole! But let this gaucherry pass, for the moment. Mr. Speaker Patel, on the strength of his supposed convention, asked the Viceroy to intervece, in all probability. But the latter thought, or was advised, otherwise, and Mr. Speaker Patel had to explain away his snub as best he could. So he emptied the vials of his wrath and indignation on the devoted heads of the Bombay Government.

"I have also watched with equal pain and indignation some of the coercive measures that have been adopted by Government to collect the assessment, which is the bone of contention between the Government and the people of the Taluka. I believe that the measures adopted have crossed in several instances the bounds of laws, order and decency: and the arrogant letter of the Commissioner N. D. has painfully aggravated the situation."

This is all perfecty in its place. if said by an ordinary citizen, or even a private member of the local or central legislature. But, uttered by the Speaker, it is rank cowardice! For Mr. Speaker Patel can attack without any chance of a riposte!

**INCONSISTENT ATTITUDE.**

It is for the Members of the Assembly, to say if, in this outburst, their Speaker has maintained the traditions of absolute aloofness inseparable from his office, and assumed of by his own pronouncements It is for his colleagues in that body to say if such aspersions on a provincial officer, to censure whose acts there are plenty of other recognised constitutional channels, is dignified, or even decent! But, leaving them to deal with these aspects of the matter; leaving the Government of Bombay to protest against this exhibition of spite and spleen, even a gallery-god might question, if Mr. Speaker was quite consistent in advising others to resign, without taking that step himself. He too, had on his own showing, made representations to the Viceroy: and he, too, was unable to obtain a prompt response. He camouflages that snub by pleading the constitutional inability of the Indian Government to interfere in a provincial matter. So can his "bete noire" of the Bombay Government plead their own constitutional inability to interfere in a department which they were not primarily concerned with. But Mr. Patel is an honourable man! He breaks his own conventions of office, and expects others to do so at still greater harm to the cause they had all at heart. For by resigning their posts, sympathetic Ministers would only be opening the door wider still for the enemies of the people to get into the saddle, at the worst psychological moment for such a swapping of the horses in midstream. And yet Mr. Patel is believed to be a statesman!

We must not charge an exalted personage with huff, nor speak in this honourable connection of private pique or personal vanity. But the Hon. Mr. Speaker of the Assembly must, in sheer fairness and in mere recognition of his own assurances of impartiality, have some regard to the unwritten obligations of his own position, as well as to the difficulties of those on whom falls his olympian displeasure. He has told his electors in the Assembly that he has no interest in party warfare of any kind—subject to occasional lapses to the contrary; that he has no likes or dislikes of a party origin; that he is serene above all party strife, the spokesman of the people, the representative of their national self-respect, the embodiment of their dignity.

**COMPLICATING A DELICATE TASK.**

The Assembly has treated him accordingly, taking him at his own valuation, in generous forgetfulness of his antecedents. Is this his return for all that courtesy, all that consideration, all that respect and reverence the office of the Speaker must needs be invested with? Is he right, is he fair, is he correct, in

(Continued on page 9.)

*Previous articles appeared on 14th, 9th and 18th instant respectively.

# Notes of the Day.

**The Bitter Pill.**

Japan has agreed to withdraw her troops gradually from Shantung, thus indicating to the Chinese Nationalists that at least in one direction she is willing to adopt a reasonable attitude in Sino-Japanese relations. But the latest messages do not indicate that Premier Tanaka and his colleagues have succeeded as yet in banishing prejudice against Chinese Nationalism from their minds. The reply of the Nanking Government to the latest Note from Japan is considered in official circles in Tokyo as "ambiguous". It is curious that while America, and even Britain and the always friendly Germany can find nothing "ambiguous" in the Nanking Government's plain and insistent demand for tariff autonomy and for securing revision of commercial treaties, Japan should find it an insuperable problem to tread the path of reconciliation with China. But she will have to swallow very soon now the bitter pill of coming to terms with the latter.

**Courageous Conduct.**

The fine sense of parliamentary responsibility which Mr. R. M. Deshmukh observed in relation to a system of pseudo-parliamentary government does him great credit. He resigned the moment he saw that an appreciably large number of elected members had decided that they were, on personal and territorial grounds, unwilling to see him continue in office. But he intimated that the no-confidence motion against him should be discussed, because he was quite willing to vindicate before the Legislature the policy he had pursued as Minister. This is courageous conduct. It is a great pity that territorial jealousies should have disrupted the composite group which supported the two Nationalist Ministers in the Central Provinces Dyarchy so far. But we are confident that on the issue of the Simon Commission the attitude of the C. P. Legislature will not suffer the revision so eagerly desired by Sir Montagu Butler.

**Timely Protest.**

The Parsi Central Association, Bombay, has done well to issue a memorandum strongly protesting against the introduction of racial discrimination in the two bills relating to the Indian Territorial and the Indian Auxiliary Forces, which the Government of India intend to move in the Central Legislature. The Amending Bill relating to the Territorial Force seeks to raise, as an "urban unit", a new battalion of the I. T. F. replacing the 11/2nd Bombay Pioneers which contained a large number of Parsis. The Amending Bill relating to the I. A. F. disqualifies from entrance into the Auxiliary Force those classes and communities who had been hitherto admitted to it. The Association points out that in Poona, Karachi, Quetta, Allahabad and other places throughout India Parsis have been admitted to the Auxiliary Force and it rightly asks Government what special circumstances have arisen now "to justify the retrograde and reactionary policy" of racial discrimination. It is notorious that the I. A. F. is regarded by the military authorities as a preserve for the Europeans and we hope every community in India will protest gainst this policy.

**Before It Is Too Late.**

The Simla correspondent of the "Englishman" predicts the possibility of an eroplane factory being established before ong in India. The first annual report of the Aero Club for India and Burma draws particular attention to the possibility of there being great demand for pilots for aeroplanes in this country and mentions that Indians should "forestall the future" and avail themselves of the opportunities for equipping themselves for this new and lucrative employment, otherwise "pilots and mechanics of other nationalities will have to be employed." It is the imperative duty of the State in India to provide the children of the soil the opportunities for training in this new line. If factories for the manufacture of aeroplanes are to be soon opened in India, then promoters are sure to ask for State support and this must be made conditional on the manufacturing concerns agreeing to take in a definite number of Indians as apprentices every year.

**Die-Hard Mentality.**

The news that there are labour troubles and agrarian troubles in India has at last reached the "Saturday Review." Its superfluous comments and its inexcusable ignorance about the cause of the unrest on the South Indian Railway and of the reason why the Bardoli dispute arose exhibit its typically die-hard mentality. It puts all the unrest down to the "Indian extremists." It remarks, "the partial paralysis of railway traffic in Southern India, after some loss of life and a great deal of sabotage, and the refusal of a wealthy area in Western India to pay land revenue due to Government are the ugly reminders that Indian extremists are not at the end of their resources." The loss of life and the sabotage is deplored by every section of public opinion in India, but it would not suit the "Saturday Review" of course to take cognisance of this fact, as also of the repeated requests of the S. I. R. workers for some little revision at least of the atrociously low schedule of wages paid to them. The reference to the "wealthy area in Western India" is typical of the misrepresentation of Indian issues which the British Imperialist Press has developed into a fine art.

# "MAN WHO LIVED FOUR CAREERS"

## LORD HALDANE DEAD

## A GREAT PHILOSOPHER AND STATESMAN

## HIS SYMPATHY WITH GERMAN GENIUS

LONDON, AUG. 19.

**DEATH HAS OCCURRED OF LORD HALDANE.—REUTER.**

LORD HALDANE IS CRITICALLY ILL AT CLOAN.—REUTER.

### A SKETCH

The death of Lord Haldane removes from the world a great philosopher and statesman. Born in 1856, he was educated at Edinburgh Academy and the universities of Edinburgh and Gothinglu, where he studied philosophy under Lotz. He took first-class honours in philosophy at Edinburgh, and was Gray Scholar and Fergugson Scholar in philosophy of the four Scottish Universities, (1876). He was called to the Bar in 1879, and in 1890 became a Queen's Counsel. In 1885 he entered Parliament as Liberal Member for Haddingtonshire for which he was re-elected continuously till 1910. He was a Member of Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman's Cabinet as Secretary for War, and was the author of the important scheme for the reorganisation of the British Army, by which the militia and the volunteer forces were replaced by a single territorial force.

Besides being a Chancery lawyer, he was more particularly a philosopher, conspicuous for his knowledge of Hegelian Mataphysics. But with his German philosophy he had also the German sense of thoroughness and system, and his scheme, while it was much criticized, was recognised as the best that could be done with a voluntary army.

Richard Burdon Haldane was raised to the peerage in March 1911, while still Secretary of State for War. On account of his legal eminence he was, at the same time, appointed a Member of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council. The year following (1912) he was raised to the Woolsack. During his three years' occupancy of the Lord Chancellorship Lord Haldane presided over the highest of Court of Appeal with dignity and efficiency.

In the years before the World War he had come mainly before the public as the strong opponent of Lord Roberts' campaign for compulsory service, which would divert, he considered, manly and attention from the navy, Britain's chief defence, and as the apostle of better relations with Germany a country which he knew well, which he regarded as his "spiritual home," and where he had many friends. While still Secretary of State, he made a mysterious journey to Berlin in February, 1912, at the direct invitation, it was said, of the Kaiser, whom he had had entertained at lunch on his visit to England in the previous year. In Berlin he had conversations with William II himself and with the Chancellor and other Ministers. Lord Haldane always worked for a better understanding between England and Germany; but the outbreak of the War was a bitter disappointment for him. He sat on the War Council created by Mr. Asquith in November 1914, but his part in the conduct of the War soon ended. He was left out of the Coalition Ministry in 1915, and he did not return to Office. After 1915 Lord Haldane ceased to take any prominent part in politics. He thereafter occupied himself mainly with his judicial duties and promotion of schemes for the promotion of national education and his philosophic studies.

He published a comprehensive philosophical work, "The Reign of Relativity" in 1921, on a subject which had occupied him for over 40 years.

### GARDINER'S PEN PICTURE

A. G. Gardiner writes in his "Prophets, Priests and Kings":—

Life, it has been said, is a comedy to him who thinks and a tragedy to him who feels. Judged by this axiom, Mr. Haldane is the man who thinks. He bathes the world in wreathed smiles and floods it with infectious good humour. He seems to go through life, humming softly to himself. "Toujours bien, jamais mieux" is his motto. What a delightful world it is, he seems to say, and what a capital fellow you are, and what capital fellows we all are! It is like the comfortable purring of a cat on the hearthrug. It fills you with the ecstasy of a quiet content. Everything is snug and warm, the kettle is singing on the hob, the fire burns brightly in the grate, and though the wind howls and moans outside, it serves only as a foil to the comfort within. It is the best of all possible worlds.

ALWAYS CHEERFUL.

"He has always been so", his mother, with whom he lives, will tell you. "He is always cheerful, never worries, and works incessantly." This unconquerable good humour is perhaps less the result of philosophy than of a good digestion. He comes of a hardy strain. The Haldnaes were fighters in the brave days of old. One fell at Flodden, and others also found immortality on the battlefield. For generations they have been remarkable for their pedestrian powers. Mr. Haldane's grandfather thought little of an eight-mile walk even in his eighty-third year; and there is a story that his grand-uncle, having been prayed for by one of his clerical friends, as "Thine aged and infirm servant," suggested a little stroll, from which the clerical friend returned in such a state of exhaustion that he fell into a deep slumber, from which he could hardly be aroused in time for the service he was to perform. Mr. Haldane himself is credited with having frequently walked sixty or seventy miles in a day; while his brothers are said to have established a record of 193 1/2 miles under thirty-one hours. His big, alert frame and his massive neck suggest those physical resources which have made his powers of work and endurance possible. "Nothing in the way of work can be done without a big boiler and a bull-neck," said a sea captain to me long ago. Mr. Haldane has both, and his capacity for work has always been remarkable.

LIVED FOUR CAREERS.

This physical energy is matched by a similar mental energy. He has lived four careers—philosopher, lawyer, politician, and man of the world, and has spared himself in none of them. He is an intellectual steam engine. When once he has started talking, there seems no reason why he should ever leave off. There is no end to him. His oratory is like an interminable round of beef—you may cut and come again. One feels that the river of his rhetoric will flow on for ever, fed by a thousand inexhaustible rills. The smooth, wooing voice inundates the House with a flood of words. The enemy attempts to dam the torrent in vain. In vain does Mr. Arnold Forster raise his head above the flood and utter an angry interjection. He is engulfed by a wave from the rhetorical ocean, and the waters flow on in copious unconcern.

He has been known at the end of the second hour of a speech to start afresh with a pleasant remark on "these preliminary observations." On one occasion he went to a Volunteer dinner and came away telling his friends that everyone had approved his scheme. He did not know that the company had come together seething with objections and had been literally talked into silence and surrender.

LUCIDITY OF HIS MIND.

It was said of Gladstone that when it suited his purpose no one could wander more widely from his subject. It may be said of Mr. Haldane that no one can invest a subject in a more lucid fog. A lucid fog, I know, seems like a contradiction in terms; but no one who has heard Mr. Haldane speak for say, three hours will deny that there is such a thing. The luridity of his mind is as conclusive as the fog in yours. The clearer he becomes to himself, the more hopeless is your bewilderment. If only one could feel that he himself was getting a little lost in this amazing labyrinth of locution, one would feel less humiliated. But it is obvious that the less you understand him the more he understands himself. He smiles urbanely upon you, and points the fat

(Continued on page 9.)

# WORLD PEACE: MISSION OF YOUTH

### FOR WOMEN'S EDUCATION

### BENGAL ZAMINDAR DONATES RS 40,000

### GIFT TO HINDU UNIVERSITY

BENARES, Aug. 18.

Mr. Sudhir Chandra Ajhara Chaudhury, Zamindar of Rajarshi Estate, Murtagachha, District Mymensingh, Bengal, has endowed property worth Rs. 40,000 situated at Puri for the promotion of the education of women at the Hindu University and placed it in the hands of a trust, Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya being the sole trustee. Intimation has been received that the deed was registered to-day at Puri.—A. P.

### SIR C. P. RAMASWAMY FOR COMMUNITY SINGING

### MUSICAL ACADEMY FOR MADRAS

MADRAS, Aug. 18.

Utilising the surplus funds of the last All-India Music Conference, Dr. Rama Rao and the members of the Reception Committee of the Conference have inaugurated an evening music academy for the encouragement of vocal and instrumental music. Sir C. P. Ramaswamy Iyer, opening the Academy to-day, pleaded for community singing on the European model. Dr. Rama Rao laid stress on the curative effects of music.—A. P.

### DUTCH FAR EAST AIR SERVICE

RANGOON, Aug. 18.

The Dutch Consul has received intimation from the Royal Dutch Air Service Company, Limited, in connection with the Dutch air mail service between Amsterdam and Batavia, that five of their aeroplanes are due at Rangoon on September 21 and 28 and October 5, 12 and 19 respectively, and will leave outwards the following morning in each case. It is understood that the regular service starts in November next.—A. P.

### UNLICENSED WIRELESS SET

CALCUTTA, Aug. 18.

Mr. C. A. Martin of Corporation Street, Calcutta, was prosecuted to-day under the Indian Telegraph Act on a charge of having established and maintained a wireless set and station without license, before Mr. Roxburg, the Chief Presidency Magistrate. The Magistrate was of the opinion that it was not a serious offence and fined the accused Rs. 10.—A. P.

Cochrane (Ontario), Aug. 19.—Bert Rassell and Parker Cramer left yesterday noon for Greenland.—Reuter.

The Divisional Superintendent, Quetta, N. W. Railway, wiring on Sunday with regard to breaches between Nasai and Killassaifullah, says that through communication has been restored and that traffic can pass through.—A. P.

## INTERNATIONAL CONGRESS OPENS

## JUSTICE FOR OPPRESSED PEOPLES

## INDIAN DELEGATES' CREDITABLE PERFORMANCE.

OMMEN (Holland), August 19.

The World Youth Peace Congress opened to-day in the presence of a vast, distinguished and representative gathering. Delegates to the Congress hailed from nearly all important countries of the world. There were in all over 500 delegates and between them as many as 26 nations of the world were represented. Indian youths were also represented in full strength. Bengal was represented through the delegates sent by All Bengal Youngmen's Association. The Bengal delegates were Messrs. Sangal, Guha, Roy, and Sen Gupta. Andradesh was represented by Mr. Rao who had come on behalf of the Andhra Youth League. Nor was Gujarat, the home province of Mahatma Gandhi unrepresented. Messrs. Mehta and Thoria and Miss Hathisingh represented Mahatmaji's province. Mr. Siddiqui represented the Hyderabad Youths, while the Young Theosophists' League of India was represented by Mr. Sinha. The oriental point of view made itself effectively heard in the Congress. The Indian delegates took active part in the proceedings and their valuable contribution to the labours of the Congress has been duly recognised and honoured by the Congress which elected Mr. Sangal as Secretary of the socio-economic section and Mr. Rao as Vice-Chairman of the section on religion.

REFUSAL OF VISAS.

At the commencement of the proceedings it was brought to the notice of the Congress that the Dutch and German Governments had prevented attendance at the Congress of M. Zussion delegate of the Communists by refusing visas for passports for entry into their respective territories and on the other hand Soviet Russia was accused of refusing passports to the pacifist delegates from the Soviet territory.

MISSION OF THE YOUTH.

As the very name of the Congress indicates the main objective of the Congress is to enlist the youth of all nationalities in the service of world peace, world understanding and world brotherhood. The Congress is based on the belief that the youth of the world have a mission to perform and that they alone are best fitted to carry the torch of universal Brotherhood and of preaching the cult of service transcending limitations of territorial patriotism.

JUSTICE FOR THE OPPROSSED.

Mr. Sangal made an impressive speech demanding justice for all the oppressed peoples and pleading for the establishment of permanent world peace. The Congress also appreciated the message which was read out to the Assembly from the youths of nationalist China.

### LATE LOCKMANYA'S SON SENTENCED.

### CHARGE OF CREATING DISTURBANCE

POONA, Aug. 19.

The District Magistrate, Poona, to-day passed orders under Section 107 Criminal Procedure Code, requiring Ramchandra Balwant Tilak, a son of the late Lokamanya, to execute a bond in the sum of rupees one thousand with two sureties for like amount to keep the peace upto and including the 29th August from to-day. Ramchandra Tilak was sent to jail for ten days for failure to give surety to keep the peace.

Rangoon, Aug. 19.—Owing to the overflowing of the Chindwin river the line for a distance of about a mile between Alon and Kanzwe on the Sagaing-Segye branch of railway is flooded with water six inches above the rail level. The water is still rising and transhipment is being made by means of boats.—A. P.

## CYCLONE HAVOC IN ALGIERS AND HAYTI

## SEAPORT TOWN REDUCED TO RUINS.

## CROPS AND VILLAGES MOWN DOWN

LONDON, Aug. 19.

Algiers.—The cyclone has wrought terrible havoc in two Algerian sea ports, Jijelli and Bougie, and the surrounding districts covering an area of at least 30 miles. Communications have been destroyed, but it is known that 10 persons have been killed and 150 injured.

Jijeli, where the tidal wave and earthquakes added to the terror of the infantry barracks and hospital, cinema, restaurant and ware-houses, has been reduced to ruins, nine-tenths of houses having been unroofed while in Bougie several big sheds have been demolished and plantations mown down.

Nine have been drowned as a result of foundering of a dredger.

A number of native boats have been sunk.

Thousand soldiers are being sent from Algiers to carry out rescue work.—Reuter.

### WORST OF ITS KIND

### CYCLONE CLAIMS 10 LIVES IN HAYTI

LONDON, Aug. 19.

Port An Prince (Hayti).—Scores of persons are reported to have been killed, many villages obliterated and crops destroyed as a result of a cyclone in southern Hayti. Experts say that storm is worst experienced in Hayti for 42 years. The damage is estimated at the neighbourhood of million dollars.—Reuter.

(Hayti is an island in the West Indies measuring 10,204 square miles and boasts of a Republican form of Government with a population of 1,400,000.)

### EDITOR OF BANGLAR KATHA

### CHARGED WITH SEDITION

### EX-DETENU IN WITNESS BOX

CALCUTTA, Aug. 18.

Further evidence was recorded to-day by Mr. Roxburgh, the Chief Presidency Magistrate, at the resumed hearing of the charges of promoting sedition and exciting class hatred against Messrs. Satyaranjan Bakshi and Satyaranjan Mukerjee, editor and printer respectively of the "Banglar Katha", a vernacular daily published at "Forward" Office, in respect of an article which appeared in the paper on the 20th May last, entitled "Barbarism in the garb of gentlemanliness."

After the examination of one defence witness the Magistrate informed the defence that he had decided not to admit any evidence which was beyond the scope of the article which formed the subject matter of the charge. Evidence would be recorded only with regard to the statements that the Mandalay and Yarrawadi jails had been very hot, and that some detenus had been detained in places infested by snakes and in marshy lands, as detailed in the article. The Public Prosecutor was also directed to confine his cross-examination to these points.

EX-DETENU CROSS-EXAMINED.

Mr. Ananta Kumar Mukerjee, an ex-detenu, cross-examined, admitted that he had been in Pabna for some time. He was not aware whether it was a malarious place. He was unable to mention the name of any place in Bengal which was free from snakes. He admitted that his village house was a thatched house with and walls, but there were no serpents near his house. The witness said that he was now living at the Bengal Provincial Congress Committee's quarters, and was maintained by them. He stated that daily he went to "Forward" office.

Some other witnesses were also examined after which the case was adjourned.—A. P.

### MADRAS MUNICIPAL ELECTION

### FOUR DIVISIONS UNCONTESTED

MADRAS, Aug. 18.

There was briak polling at to-day's City Municipal elections. Out of six divisions for which elections were held, four were uncontested, those returned unopposed including Mr. A. Ramaswami Mudaliar, a prominent member of the "Justice" Party.—A. P.

### FLEET STREET POISON GAS AT WORK

### NEHRU COMMITTEE CRITICIZED ADVERSELY

### DEMOCRACY NOT SUITED TO INDIA

LONDON, Aug. 19.

In an article in the "Sunday Times", Harold Cox says that All-Parties' Draft Constitution is inspired not by thoughtful consideration of the Indian problem but by ill-considered passion for European practices. "The formulation of such fantastic schemes arises from a habit for which the English politicians are perhaps as responsible as the Indian students of treating India as a homogeneous unit." Cox concludes by saying that the democratic system of Government is not in the least suited to the varied peoples of India and advocates the re-transfer to Princely rule of at least some territories in British India.

The "Observer" remarks that All-Parties' Constitution "not merely palters with facts, but it treads them underfoot."—Reuter's Special.

### MANDALAY ORPHANAGE BURNED DOWN BY FIRE

### FOUNDER APPEALS FOR FUNDS

MANDALAY, Aug. 17.

Father Lafon's Chinese Orphanage, containing 200 orphan school boys belonging to the Chinese, Burmese and other nationalities, has been destroyed by fire. No casualties are reported. The building, which cost over Rs. 70,000, was built 24 years ago. The Father has appealed for funds.—A. P.

### BRITAIN'S SUCCESS AT ROYAL AUTOMOBILE CLUB'S RACE

### KAYE DON GETS TROPHY

LONDON, Aug. 18.

Belfast.—The world's greatest motor car race for the Royal Automobile Clubs Tourist Trophy over a course consisting of 30 laps of Ards circuit aggregating 410 miles resulted in the triumph of Great Britain through Kaye Don in Lea-Francis car winning with an average speed of 64.06 miles per hour by few yards from Cushman in Alvis also a British car whose average speed was 64.02 miles per hour. Mason driving Austro-Daimler was third.

The respective times of the first three were 5 hours 58 minutes 13 seconds, 5 hours 58 minutes 26 seconds, and 5 hours 59 minutes 48 seconds.—Reuter.

The course consists of, thirty triangular laps, equalling 410 miles, and embraces towns of Dundonald Newtownards and Comber.

Viscount Craigavon, the Premier of Northern Ireland, started 54 of the world's finest drivers on the race at eleven o'clock.—Reuter.

### CHINA'S NOTE TO JAPAN

### CONSIDERED "AMBIGUOUS" IN TOKIO

LONDON, Aug. 19.

Tokio.—The Chinese Nationalists' reply to the Japanese Note has been received. It has not yet been published, but it is understood to be considered as "most ambiguous."—Reuter.

### CEYLON MAIL BOAT SABOTAGE

### ONE MAN TURNS APPROVER

CHINGLEPUT, Aug. 18.

In connection with the derailment of the Ceylon Boat Mail at Kattupakkam on July 21, Kanman, who was arrested along with seven others, was produced before the District Magistrate and taken as an approver. The trial of the accused will probably commence in September.—A. P.

### SINO-GERMAN ECONOMIC TREATY SIGNED

LONDON, Aug. 18.

Berlin.—The Sino-German provisional Economic Treaty similar to Sino-American Treaty in which America recognised China's tariff autonomy has been signed at Nanking providing for equal treatment in customs. Both the countries agree to open as soon as possible negotiations for a definite commercial treaty.—Reuter.

# BRITISH LABOUR IMPERIALISM

## A MERCILESS EXPOSURE

## MOTIVE BEHIND PURCELL-HALLSWORTH REPORT

## "SAK'S" APPEAL TO INDIA

My dear Countrymen,—All these years my lot has been a hard one and my task has been difficult indeed, but the new phase into which the imperialist Labour aristocrats of Great Britain are entering most barefacedly, adds so much to my difficulty that I can scarcely describe it on paper. I am a believer in the people; to the people I go, to the people I speak, and I know the awakened people will ultimately smash all the back-door intrigues of bureaucratic minds whether they emanate from a political Tory Party or from a Political Labour Party. For centuries mankind has fought against the greed for gold, but behind it all, the struggle has been against the greed for power of man over man. The greed for gold may, in itself, be condemned as a stupid pastime, but its real terror lies in the influence and control that it brings to the possessor over fellow men and women. In political life power is attainable directly without the medium of gold, and as new parties arise, new upstarts with new ambitions must appear on the scene.

PURCELL-HALLSWORTH REPORT.

I welcome the Purcell-Hallsworth report for the clearness and boldness with which certain details data has been gathered and published. My own pamphlets and scattered writings since 1909 will show how I have myself struggled hard to expose the above details of inhumanity of man to man which is carried on in the industrial life of the east. The Purcell-Hallsworth picture is collated, is more up to date, and has the advantage of wider circulation.

The picture is well painted, and without the motive behind it, it is indeed the picture of what foreign imperialism must do with the life of a conquered nation. The honest method should be to strike a blow at the root of the evil by demanding

MR. MANECK HOMI.

On a mission to Bombay to end Jamshedpur strike but who has been disowned by his comrades in recent press communique.

the immediate and complete withdrawal of the foreign controlling agencies that, in the affairs of mankind, have always stood for the physical, intellectual and moral destruction of conquered nations. But do brothers Purcell and Hallsworth mean that at all? Do the authors of the British Labour Party Programme mean that at all? No, of course, not. At this stage let me explain to my Indian readers that the British political Labour Party and the British Trade Union organisation are exactly one and the same thing. Ninety-nine per cent. of the members of the British Labour Party are members by virtue of their membership of Trade Union organisations, and even amongst the one per cent. of individual members most of the persons are members of same Trade Union. The votes, the funds, the press, that support the British Labour Movement are all Trade Union in their origin, working under the political cloak. Purcell himself is a Trade Union official and yet is a full-time Parliamentarian maintained by his Trade Union for that particular political object.

THE SAME OLD FALSE CRY.

Those ambitious Trade Union leaders and Labour Party bureaucrats have, like the man eating tiger, once tested blood in 1924. They feel how nice it is to be the boss of the world and to rule over 400,000,000 other people in somebody else's country, and they are throbbing with the desire to get astride of this imperial power. They do not come out as honest Socialists should, with the statement that the first law for all workers must be immediate and entire freedom, but they come out with the same false cry of the imperialist tyrant and oppressor that the conquered and oppressed having become so low and miserable through conquest, must now be governed by others for their own protection. It is the same tyranny that is to be perpetuated, though with a new excuse; and this is the kind of friendship that is being offered to my poor countrymen in this report. It is a cool demand for the Indian masses to cut themselves away from those of their own nationalist politicians who are fighting for India's freedom first, and to place themselves under the British Labour Party's politicians who have pledged themselves to the hilt, to the aristocrats and capitalists of their own country, to keep the British masses under control and to keep the conquered nations in subjugation. This appears to be the subtle and nefarious purpose of the Purcell-Hallsworth move. This sudden love of the heart of Britain towards the people whom they have destroyed, emanates from their anxiety to cut the people away even from the mental influence of the great Russian Revolution which for the first time in human history has exposed to the world what true freedom is and how hypocritical and sham have been the ideals of British Democracy.

The British Labour Party is preparing once again to rule the world with cruisers, bombs, armies and navies, with conspiracies under a disguised Simon Commission, with Bengal Ordinances, and with a readiness to get the Indian workers shot down, and as one of the preliminary acts of this preparation for British Labour rule in India, is this new attempt to throw the golden dust into the darkened eyes of illiterate Indian workers and peasants.

"WOLVES IN HUMAN GARB."

With pardonable pride, I stand for my countrymen to-day, that out of my 20 years' exile in Great Britain I have spent not 20 days in luxuries and glamours of British life, but I have watched with anxiety, care and precision, every detail of the traits of British character which makes their imperialist individuals, wolves in human garb. When, a little while ago, I blamed Chaman Lal and Joshi for either walking into a trap or for leading the Indian workers' movement into the snare of British Labour Imperialism, they lost their tempers but they did not allow that I have had many more opportunities of studying the British Labour movement closely than any of them ever had. Chaman Lal, proud as ever and self-reliant, tells me that he will take their kindness and assistance as long as they are forthcoming, but he would be quite uncompromising when any surrender of India's rights is demanded. Poor Chaman Lal! As an old friend of mine, I have explained to him that whilst I admire his self-reliance, I want him not to be blind to the fact that it is the same British race that opened their harmless looking warehouse in Surat and then managed to swallow up the whole of India. I have shown him a picture on the wall of the House of Commons where Sir Thomas Roe went to the Moghul Emperor of India as a friend and fraternal delegate from the British Court, which ultimately wiped out the entire line of Indian Emperors and brought the whole country under their power. Chaman Lal tells me the first condition which Purcell laid down for his new friendship was that the General Council will have nothing to do with Indian Labour unless it breaks off all relationship with the Workers' Welfare League of India. It is a sad confession that Joshi and Chaman Lal had not had sufficient self-respect in them to ask Purcell and Hallsworth not only to immediately leave the committee room, but also to leave India as hurriedly as possible. Who knows the difficulties of the Workers' Welfare League of India in London? Who knows all the details of their struggles to fight for two things (1) equality for Indian workers with all the workers of the world (2) complete political independence and freedom for the Indian workers and peasants, that is, for Mother India? It is on this account that the General Council, the British Trade Union Congress Committee and the British Labour Party have always displayed a growing hostility and have carried out a continuous intrigue against the Workers' Welfare League of Indit, because their object clearly is to cut the Indian workers away from contact of equality with other workers of the world and to place them in a subordinate position under the running patronage of a few ambitious British Trade Union leaders and Labour parliamentarians.

INDEPENDENCE: FIRST AIM.

Do let me appeal to my countrymen not to be misled by a few political hounders, be they British or be they Indian, simply because they pretend to be associated with or to belong to the Labour movement. The workers and the peasants of India will be the real working class organisation and the life and soul of the mass movement in India with India's complete independence as the first aim and object of life, without which any kind of social progress or economic prosperity would be impossible. Not even the ornamental and so-called democratically elected All-India Trade Union Congress Committee will be the guiding spirit of the workers and peasants of India. Look at the last great struggles of the workers, at Lilooah, at Bombay, at Negaptam, at Jamshedpur. The official Trade Union Committees were nothing but mediums of degradation and preachers of defeatism. See how in case of stress and endurance, the workers have had to set up their own Strike Committees and to carry on their work. They know how the Workers' Welfare League of India has served them faithfully and loyally. After a camouflaged political pilgrimage to India on behalf of Birkenhead, Baldwin, Macdonald, Simon & Co., in the guise of a fraternal delegate. Purcell does not conduct a crusade amongst the British workers on behalf of the Indian railway strikers and textile workers who have been shot down and wounded during industrial disputes. If he seriously intended to do so, he has power enough to get hundreds of thousands of British workers to rise in anger against this outrage, but he prefers diplomatic inactivity. On the other hand, the Workers' Welfare League is organising conferences of workers with the aid of Mardy Jones, in London, in Wales, in Manchester and shortly in Scotland to arouse the rank and file of the workers against the atrocities of imperialism and to prove how dreadful Britain's imperialist power in India is both for the workers of India and for those of Great Britain. I still appeal to my countrymen to realise that the organised workers and peasants of our country are going to be our steel frame-work against the British Imperialist steel frame-work.

A WORD TO INDIANS.

The leadership of the British T. U. C. is as dangerous to the British workers as it is to the Indian workers. Purcell has not been able to crush the Workers' Welfare League of India by his intimidating offer to Chaman Lal and Joshi, but the Workers' Welfare League of India's appeal to the rank and file of British workers has succeeded in pulling Brother Purdell down a good many steps from his pedestal. After his return from India and his mysterious attitude towards British imperialism in India, the workers of his own organisation have refused to re-elect him for the next year's General Council and have nominated in his place a comrade who is a member of the Workers' Welfare League of India who is a member of the Minority Movement and who is a member of the Communist Party. Just now, even as I write, the executive committee of Mr. Purcell's organisation of which he is official parliamentary representative, has sent a donation of £10 to the Workers' Welfare League's Fund, on behalf of Indian strikers. I am neither dismayed nor disheartened at Purcell's intrigue or the Labour Party's opposition to me or to the organisations to which I belong. I rely upon the people, I appeal to the people of Great Britain; I appeal to the people of India and I know all will be well. To every Indian brother and sister, let me say that friendship with members of the General Council of Great Britain is good and not bad, but the real strength of India in its struggle for freedom and the emancipation of the Indian workers must be an unbreakable solidarity between the Indian Trade Unions and Workers and Peasants' organisations in India, working in close association with all those Indian politicians who stand four square for the complete and immediate independence of India from foreign rule, and in association with all such international bodies as the Workers' Welfare League of India, the League against Imperialism, the Communist International and the Minority Movement of Great Britain, who also stand four square for national independence for every nationality and for workers' and peasants' right and control inside every State.—Yours, fraternally,

SHAPURJI SAKLATVALA.

## DRY WEATHER CONTINUES IN PUNJAB

### FEW OF FINANCIAL DISASTER AND FAMINE.

LAHORE, Aug. 19.

Dry rainless weather continues to cause anxiety in the Punjab. Experts in the grain trade state that unless heavy rain fell within the next ten days in the unirrigated parts of the Province, Punjab may be faced with financial disaster and famine, and there will be little hope of saving the rabi crops. The weather and crop report for the week ending 13th August showed that rain is badly wanted everywhere. Crops are withering in Hissar, Amritsar and Sialkot Districts. Severe dry winds are blowing in the south-east though these have not done any considerable damage. Stock of food grains is sufficient except in the case of zemindars of Rawalpindi and Lyallpur and parts Mianwali Districts. The condition of crops is average to good in irrigated, and below average to average in unirrigated areas.—A. P.

## A CENOTAPH FOR DAR-ES-SALAAM

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I have been requested to invoke your aid in carrying out a proposal to erect a Cenotaph Memorial in Dar-es-Salaam, to specially commemorate all those who fell in the War Campaign in Tanganyika Territory, and where each year the celebration of Armistice Day will be held. It is unnecessary to emphasise the important part taken by a number of Indian Military Units in the War in this Territory.

The project has met with the approval of the Government, and a splendid site has been granted for the Cenotaph in Dar-es-Salaam.

The Cenotaph will be constructed of granite, quarried in Tanganyika Territory, and the design selected will provide a simple and dignified Memorial to those who fell here.

A strong Committe representative of all classes of the community including prominet Indian has been formed to carry out this undertaking, and although a considerable sum has already been subscribed, funds are still required.

It will be realised that it is difficult to raise a large sum of money amongst such a small community as we have in Tanganyika Territory, and my committee feel that there must be several in India, who either served in the War here, or are interested in the future Peace and Prosperity of this Country, who would desire to become associated with this movement.

My Committee would feel grateful if you would give them an opportunity of subscribing to go worthy an object by publishing this appeal in your valuable columns.

Subscriptions may be sent to the National Bank of India, Ltd., Bombay, on account of the "Tanganyika Cenotaph Fund".—Yours, etc.,

W. K. GOULD,
Honorary Secretary,
Cenotaph Committee.

Dares-Salaam, Aug. 1.

# CROAT REVOLT IN YUGO-SLAVIA

## MOB STONES ITALIAN SHIPS & SHOPS

## GENDARMES CHARGE CROWD

LONDON, Aug 19.

Belgrade.—Several arrests by police dispersed the demonstrators at Sebenico (Dalmatia) protesting against the signature of the Nettuno Conventions.

GENDARMES CHARGE CROWDS

A mob of several thousands ignored the orders of the police at Sebenico and began throwing stones. Gendarmes charged with fixed bayonets supported by police yielding truncheons. The crowds left the main square and proceeded to Bombard the Italian steamships with stones and also windows of the Italian shop-keepers causing many injuries.

Seventy arrests have been made. Most of the demonstrators are Croat workmen employed in Italian owned factories who fear dismissal as a result of the rights acquired by Italy under the Conventions to import Italian labour into Yugo Slavia.

A Vienna message says that the Croats who are already embittered by the death of M. Raditch, leader of the Workers and Peasants Party allege that Belgrade Government is betraying the Croat economic interests to Italy in order to purchase the security for purely Serbian part of the kingdom with regard to Albania.—Reuter.

(A previous Reuter message stated that the German politicians feared the possibilities of a civil war following the death of M. Stephen Raditch, leader of the Peasants Party, as the chasm between the Serbs and the Croats had deepened owing to the tragic circumstances in which their leader met his end. The bold of the departed leader over his followers could be seen from the fact that over 200,000 people gathered at Lagret on August 13th to give him a national funeral.)

# PRINCES SHOULD CO-OPERATE WITH NEHRU COMMITTEE

## MR. GOVINDLAL INTERVIEWED

## EXTEND FEDERAL CONSTITUTION TO STATES.

Mr. Govindlal Shivlal a leading merchant of Bombay, gave an interview to a representative of "The Chronicle" on the report of the Nehru Committee. More than ordinary importance attaches to the views of Mr. Govindlal on this subject when it is remembered that he happens to be the Vice-President of the Indian States People's Conference. The views expressed in this interview are, however his personal views and not of the organisation which he represents.

"Speaking on the report as a whole, Mr. Govindlal said he had read a part of the report, especially the chapter on Indian States. He considered the report a great achievement and hoped that the country would support the recommendations made by the Committee.

EPOCH-MAKING ACHIEVEMENT.

Proceeding he observed that the unanimous report brought out by the Nehru Committee was an epoch-making achievement. Bardoli had raised India's position in the estimation of the world and if the country would approach the Committee's report in a constructive and broad-minded national spirit, she would prove her capability of composing internal differences and uniting in constructive activities.

Referring to the Chapter on Indian States he said:

"The Committee have dealt with the problem of Indian States purely from a view-point of British Indian politics and have, as they say, for the present left out Indian India from the Commonwealth Constitution which they have framed for British India alone. To some extent this was but natural and it cannot be suggested that the Committee have ignored the question of Indian States or underestimated its importance. On this subject the Committee have taken a very cautious attitude.

The Government of India at present decides matters and exercises its authority on questions which affect the people of Indidan States equally as the people of British India. The Committee has recommended that all such matters should also be, with the exception of one or two, transferred to the control of the people of British India and with this proposal of the Committee, the people of the States are in full sympathy and they will wholeheartedly support this recommendation. At the same time they do claim a share which is their due in determining the questions which affect them."

PRINCES AND NEHRU REPORT.

Asked whether the Princes would agree to the recommendations of the Committee, Mr. Govndlal said.

"They may or may not but the right of the subjects of the Indian States to participate in matters of common interest is indefeasible and independent of Princes' wishes."

Our representative then asked: Is it not a fact that if the people of States are given representation in the Commonwealth, they will exercise authority in the legislature over matters exclusively affecting British India and they will have no control over many subjects relating to Indian States?

"That would be so," replied Mr. Govindlal, "but I do not see any valid objection to several subjects being reserved and confined solely to the Governments of States themselves. In fact, if you look at the list of subjects assigned to provinces and subjects reserved for Central Government, you will find that subjects reserved for Central control in the report, are, with a few exceptions, already under the control of Government of India. There are at the same time certain subjects over which States alone have right to legislate and the Government of India have no control over them; however, this right of States is only a privilege hardly of any practical value and both parts of India, Indian and the British, shall stand to gain by sharing rights and privileges with each other in the common legislature which will tend to bring about uniformity of legislation which is so much desirable in the interests of both parts.

MUCH MISUNDERSTOOD QUESTION.

Similar objection was raised by Sir C. P. Ramaswamy Iyer in his speech delivered at Mysore only a few days back. The objection if analysed in its practical bearing loses much of its formidable character which it presents when looked at from a theoretic point of view, particularly when it is placed in incorrect setting. It is assumed that Government of India have no control over affairs that affect the people of Indian States but that is not a fact. There are good many subjects over which Government of India exercises legislative control either by provisions in the treaties or sufferance on the part of Indian States or by reason of geographical situation for certain export and import duties except in the case of the few States are levied by and go to the coffers of Government of India. There are other items such as currency, railways, telegrams, salt, opium and most important of all, defence which are controlled at present by Government of India alone. Few States have their mints and these also are subjected to certain restrictions. Almost all subjects of any importance are now reserved for Central Government under the Committee's recommendations which vitally affect the people of these States. Besides this, there is another aspect which deserves due weight and consideration."

"What is that aspect" asked our representative.

"I refer," said Mr. Govindlal," to the proportion of the population of States to that of British India. It is one to four. The States can claim representation only in proportion to their population. Most of the questions that will come before the Commonwealth will be of common interest and the decision of the Commonwealth will affect the people of States to the same extent as the people of British Indin. Assuming, however, that there will be certain points on which a conflict of interest may arise at times, it can be confidently said that when such a conflict arises, the subjects of British India will have an overwhelming majority not to be afraid of the representatives of States. On the other hand, deliberations in common legislature will cultivate habits of common action and national outlook which might not develop in separation and whatever incongruities of minor character may exist, they will be removed very rapidly by working together in a homogeneous body rather than if each part stands aloof.

"What methods," asked our representative, "does the Committee propose to devise in dealing with questions in which both people are interested"?

"It proposes," Mr. Govindlal went on to say, "submission to the Supreme Court justiceable cases which is certainly a very satisfactory plan than of obtaining justice from political departments or from the Secretary of State. In other matters, the Committee throws out a suggestion that it would be possible to devise some machinery to settle mutual difference. Any machinery set up other than that of common legislature would, it seems to me, vitiate the principles of responsible Government in British India and in Indian States where two people want responsible Government and would impose superfluous authority without responsibility and might be a potent cause of misunderstanding unless one or the other part would consent to play a subordinate part."

"What do you suggest"? asked our representative.

"I suggest," continued Mr. Govindlal, "that the Committee should invite representatives of States, both of people and rulers, and make efforts to solve the problem in a constitutional manner and bring it to a satisfactory end. The Princes will do a service to their country as also to their order if they will now come forward to send their representative to the Nehru Committee to co-operate with them in extending the Federal constitution to the States so as to include them in it, rather than waste the resources of their States in a phantastic attempt which does the States no good, of, claiming direct relation with the Crown which is none else but the Government of England. It must be realised that this proposition if accepted will weaken not only British India but more than that the States themselves. It is a course which will deprive the Rulers of the sympathies of their subjects and of the people of British India which have been of a very great help to them in the past."

## DR. GOUR'S MARRIAGE BILL.

### CONDEMNED BY PARSIS

A public meeting of Parsis was held on Sunday evening at the Allbless Baug under the presidenship of Dr. Dorab Sanjana, about two to three hundred person attending. A resolution was passed protesting against Dr. Gour's Special marriage act amending Bill and denouncing the attempt to extend its application to Parsis because the latter consider the marriage rites as very sacredt, and look with disfavour on (marriage with non-Parsis. The resolution further stated that the Parsi Community did not approve of the Bill as it would encourage marriage of Parsis iwth non-Zoroastrans and thus be harmful to Parsi social life and endanger the existence of the community. Dastur Dinshah Gharda and Mr. Kaikhusru J. Dubash Spoke on the resolution which was unanimously passed.

# "NO FURTHER TROUBLE"

## "SAK'S" CLAIM FOR MAINTENANCE

## £500 A YEAR TO CONTINUE

The complaint lodged by Mr. Shapurji Saklatvala M.P., against Mr. Smith regarding the maintenance allowance of £500 a year again came up for hearing before Mr. Justice Astbury at the Chancery Division in mail week.

Mr. R. P. Croom Johnson, K.C. and Mr. Norman Daynes instructed by Mr. W. H. Thompson appeared for the plaintiff, Mr. Saklatwala, while Mr. Archer, K.C., and Mr. Beebee instructed by Messrs. Bull and Bull, conducted the defence. The following is the proceedings of the case on the second day:—

(Mr. Croom-Johnson and Mr. Archer went in to see the learned Judge.)

(At a later stage)

Mr. Croom-Johnson:—If Your Lordship please, since last night my learned friend Mr. Archer has made a communication to me, and as a result, both parties have considered the position. It appears that there are other questions beyond the questions in the present action, which certainly may need the consideration of both the parties. In those circumstances, the suggestion which has been made, and which I hope will meet your Lordship's approval, is that this action shall be adjourned generally, with liberty to the parties to apply to restore. They will then have an opportunity of considering the position. In the meantime the cheques which have been sent to either Mrs. or Mrs. Saklatvala, by whomsoever they have been sent, have been received and have not been dashed. It has been arranged that those cheques shall be cashed, and my clients shall be at liberty to receive the proceeds without prejudice to any question between whomsoever any question could arise, including the parties to this action. In addition to that, if any further cheques are sent, my client is to be at liberty to cash those further cheques upon the same terms and conditions. If it should so happen that no further cheques are sent, then my client is to have liberty to apply.

QUESTION OF COSTS.

Mr. Justice Astbury:— Or if at any time a cheque is stopped?

Mr. Croom-Johnson:—Or if at any time a cheque is stopped. In addition to that, in view of the circumstances, I understand that if your Lordship acquiesced in this Order, my friend Mr. Archer is prepared to consent to the costs thrown away by reason of this adjournment being the Plaintiff's costs in any event.

Mr. Archer:—I am in accord with every word of my friend's statement. The adjournment I feel myself is in the interests of both parties. It is entirely without prejudice to any question. As to the costs, as I personally could not have continued this action to-day, in the position in which I find myself, it is only fair that the costs thrown away should be my friends' in any event.

EFFECT OF THE ORDER.

Mr. Justice Astbury:—Then, Mr. Johnson, the effect of this will be that Mr. Saklatvala and his family will be assured of getting £500 a year during such period as the case stands over.

Mr. Croom-Johnson:—I hope that will the result of it, because, as I understand they are to cash the cheques they have already received cash any further cheques that they may receive, and in the event of the supply ceasing at any time, they are to be entitled to at once apply.

Mr. Croom-Johnson:—If your Lordship pleases.

Mr. Justice Astbury:—So that until the matter comes on again Mr. Saklatvala will be assured of his £500 per annum.

Mr. Croom-Johnson:—If your Lordship pleases. Your Lordship has stated my understanding of the position quite clearly.

Mr. Archer:—I add to that, having received my client's instructions, that there will be no question of the payment of £500 a year stopping pending this action. There will be no question about that. That is not an undertaking, but it is a statement of fact made with the authority of my Solicitor's client.

NO FURTHER TROUBLE.

Mr. Justice Astbury:—I hope that this will be a satisfactory course to take, and that Mr. Saklatvala will have no further trouble in future. You mentioned to me just now that you wished me to retain the case. Is that so?

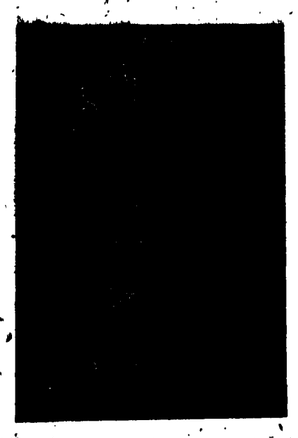
Mr. Croom-Johnson:—Yes, I think it would be desirable, if your Lordship could see your way to retain this case in your Lordship's list. Your Lordship has heard a great deal of it. There is certainly still more to come; but I think it would be convenient if your Lordship did retain it.

Mr. Justice Astbury:—I will do so, if I am asked to do so by both parties.

Mr. Archer: Your Lordship is certainly so asked by both Counsel.

Mr. Justice Astbury:—Very well.

COMRADE "SAK".



Whose suit for maintenance allowance against Mr. Smith has resulted in the continuance of the allowance.

## PRIMARY SCHOOL TEACHERS GRIEVANCE.

### DEMAND FOR DECENT LIVING WAGE

A Primary School Teachers writes the following:—

The work of the Vernacular Final Teachers (untrained) numbering about 900 hundred is as satisfactory as that the the trained teachers and is judged by the same standard but the untrained teachers are paid a considerably lower salary than the trained teachers.

Every employer requires that his servant should whole heartedly devote himself to his work; otherwise there would be inefficiency in work. In the case of a teacher, if he is not able to get a base living with his salary his mind is naturally distracted. The humble request there fore, of the Primary Teachers' Association for a scale of Rs. 50-1-70 is not unreasonable. Formarly, there used to be many Condidates for teacher's post, in schools because of prospect of promotion to a higher grade. Vernacular Final Teachers by their personal abilities, could qualify themselves as third year trained teachers and rise to Rs. 150/- P. M. But this facility has been withdrawn. An untrained teacher at present cannot join a training college as an outsider and in the case of teachers in the department permission to join the Training College it so limited, that it is as good as complete prohibition. Thus there is no chance for an able teacher to improve his lot.

ALL PROSPECTS SHUT OUT.

The Schools Committee had formarly opened in Bombay a training class for untrained teachers to qualify themselves in case they were not able to join the training college. Qualified but untrained teachers could thus rise to Rs. 85/- p.m. But this too, has been done away with. Now there is no opening to these teachers to improve their prospects and make both ends meet decently. The proposed scale of Rs. 50-1-70 there fore will be found to be a very modest demand.

Teachers generally come from middle classes and are required to maintain a certain standard of life. Corporation has sanctioned a scale of Rs 60-5-70 in the case of other employes (Municipal). The Primary Teachers' Assisation is only demanding a maximum of Rs. 70 in twenty years which is obtainable by other employe's in two years. It is hoped that this humble and modest request will be favourably considered by the Schools Committee and the Corporation.

## HELP THE YOUTH LEAGUE

### A VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT

On the 25th of this month comes off the Variety Entertainment in and of the Bombay Presidency Youth League, at the Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hall. The Youths of Bombay have set to work with their usual thoroughness, to make the function a great success. Strenuous efforts are being made by the Youthful Volunteers to see that nothing is left to be desired.

The programme will be a new departure even for the highly enlightened Bombay audiences, and the items composing it will be of exceptional interest, including Drama, Variety Items, Vocal and Instrumental Music, by some of the best known lady performers in the city. The School of Indian Music under the guidance of Bombay's popular teacher, Prof. B. R. Deodhar, is supplying the Orchestra. Hans Queeling, German Youth's fraternal delegate, will give one of his delightful songs. The lady students of local colleges, are getting up some very interesting Tableaus with the assistance of their brother students. Miss Gedge will once again delight the audience with one of her charming Violin Solos, while the Piano will be in the very competent hands of Mrs. Hamley. Altogether the various items fit in very well to yield a two hours most enjoyable programme, and the public has a fine opportunity of aiding a good cause, with getting first rate enjoyment.

Tickets are priced at Rs. 25/- for a sofa of three seats, and Rs. 10/-, Rs. 5/10, Rs. 3/6, Rs. 2/4, Rs. 1/2 and 9 annas. They are available at the Students' Brotherhood, Sandhurst Bridge; Indian Book Depot, Medows Street, Fort; Congress House, Girgaum Back Road, Popular Book Depot, Grant Road; at the Khar, Santa Cruz and Andheri Youth Leagues, at all the colleges and with Mr. A. H. Kulkarni at Mr. Nariman's residence, Hughes Road, Bombay.

## "MAN WHO LIVED CAREER."

(Continued from Page 7.)

didactic finger at you with pleasant intimacy. He does you the honour of pretending that you follow him, and self-respect compels you to accept the delicate tribute to your penetration. It is a comedy which saves him a lot of trouble.

NEVER KNEW SORROW.

There are some men who seem never to have known a joy in life, and there are few who do not have their variations of temperature and their moments of depression. Mr. Haldane gives the impression that he has never known a sorrow—that there was never a moment in which he was not walking on air in sheer exaltation of mind and body. The atmosphere of flagrant enjoyment that he exudes must be an offence to the man of a melancholy habit of mind. He cannot help distrusting such an apparently inexhaustible reservoir of cheerfulness. No man, he feels, can be really so happy as Mr. Haldane seems, and since that is so it is clear that he is playing a part.

HIS INSPIRATION.

Mr. Haldane is Teutonic in his love of abstract thinking, and in his enthusiasm for throughness and exactness. He turns always to Germany for inspiration. He went thither after graduating at Edinburgh, and his first literary enterprise was his translation of Schopenhauer. His dinner table talks is full of German reminiscences, and he never misses an opportunity of addressing German visitors on the Terrace in their own tongue. He is as great a favourite with the King as Lord Cross used to be with Victoria, but that fact does not exclude the Kaiser from his opulent affections, and the Kaiser returns the feeling, always receives him with enthusiasm, and loves to show him his army. And it is to the German Army that he goes for idea. On one of his visits to Berlin he said, "Germany, as all the world knows, has much to teach military students, and I am here simply to avail myself of the opportunity of studying her institutions before engaging in any tinkering of our own." It is from Germany that he brought the idea of a General Staff with which he began his reform of the British Army.

"DEATH FOR HECTOR."

It must be admitted, too, that the type of his Liberalism is German. It is vague and indeterminate. It breathes expediency rather than the compulsion of principle. It approaches politics purely as a business proposition, and seeks to establish national greatness on scientific and material rather than moral foundations. It follows naturally that he was the standard-bearer of Lord Rosebery through the years of disunion, and that during the war he was the chief author and inspirer of the Liberal Imperial schism. His strategy was opposed to the strategy of Mr. Harcourt, and the pair were not unequally matched, though in one memorable struggle for the soul of the Eighty Club I think Mr. Harcourt showed the more masterly tactics. That he is not Lord Chancellor is due less to himself than to the perversity and indecision of his leader. Lord Rosebery played a part similar to that which Eachin played in the great fight on the North Inch described in "The Fair Maid of Perth." The Stalwarts of the Clan Quhele surrounded him with loyal devotion. "Death for Hector!" ("Bas air son Eachin)" was the cry as they went into the combat; but at the crisis of the fight, after prodigies of heroism had been performed by others, Hector turned, plunged into the Tay and fled from the battle. And Hal o' th' Wynd, in the person of stout C.B., was left master of the field. His first act was to appoint Sir Robert Reid to the Woolsack. He did not love the Clan Cuhele.

A BITTER DISAPPOINTMENT.

It was a bitter disappointment; but Mr. Haldane bore it with his imperturbable air of enjoyment and took up his task at the War Office with a passion of zeal that suggested that this was the ambition of his life. There had been many new brooms at the War Office; but never such a new broom as this. He swept as it were, incessantly, and as he swept he talked, now to the public, now to the Army, now to Parliament. His breezy confidence won confidence. The world always believes in a man who believes in himself. It is the first condition of success, and Mr. Haldane's faith in himself amounts to inspiration. The world also loves a man who pays it the compliment of taking it into his confidence. That is largely the secret of Mr. Haldane's popularity. He is always taking you into his confidence. Queen Victoria's objection to Gladstone was that he talked to her as if he were addressing a public meeting. Mr. Haldane talks to you as if you were the British Empire and must be pleased at all costs. You may doubt his scheme; but you cannot doubt his enthusiasm. You may dislike his politics, but you cannot help being moved by the deference he pays to your judgment.

REASON OF HIS SUCCESS.

It is by these methods that he has conquered the Army. You cannot resist a man who bursts with such enjoyment into the mess, smokes bigger and stronger cigars than anyone else, and obviously enjoys them more, knows as much about explosives as he does about the Westminster Confession, and with all these accomplishments does you the delicate honour of discussing his scheme with you as if your approval were the one thing in the world necessary to his complete happiness. One of his predecessors at the War Office, speaking to me on one occasion about the difficulties of his task, said: "What can you do with these infernal colonels, who knows less about war than they know about virtue?" Mr. Haldane knows very well what to do with them. He does not lecture them or hector them. He talks to them as if he were consulting them, and they surrender to his blandishments. "He yields on small things with such bonhomie that out of sheer chivalry they can't help yielding to him on big ones," said one who works with him to me. "Moreover, they have had such an experience of War Secretaries in the past, that, by comparison, Haldane is a jewel, and they think that any change would probably be for the worse." There is the reason why Mr. Haldane has got his schemes through with such success. He greases the wheels well.

POLITICAL GOSPEL.

I am not sure whether Mr. Haldane invented the word "efficiency," which has become the hardest worked vocable in politics. When Humpty Dumpty explained how much he meant by "Impenetrability" he added, "When I make a word do a lot of work like that I always pay it extra." On that just principle, "efficiency" ought to-day to be the most prosperous word in the language. It represents the political gospel opposed to the fine old English doctrine of "muddling through," the phrase in which Lord Rosebery summed up the Boer War. But whether he invented it or not, Mr. Haldane is its recognised exponent. "Efficiency, and again efficiency, and always efficiency." It is the German spirit that he opposes to the French spirit of Danton's axiom: efficiency and ideas. "We have won a magnificent victory," he said, after the General Election of 1906. "What is it that we need? What is it that has been wanting in the past? I answer in a word—ideas! We have got the majority. Have we got the ideas?" One sees him pausing for the obvious reply. "Not numbers but efficiency" is his maxim in the making of an army. And he pays himself a modest compliment when he adds, "I have never had a more congenial occupation than this attempt at reorganisation and the introduction of science into the business."

## IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA

The report for the half-year ended 30th June, 1928, of the Imperial Bank of India states:—The beginning of the half-year under review saw a 7 per cent. Bank Rate and money in strong demand for trade purposes. Stringent conditions prevailed for the first 6 months of the half-year, the stringency being accentuated by Government requirements which were secured by weekly issues of Treasury Bills.

As demands for money became more insistent it was necessary to increase our borrowings (which stood at Rs. 4 crores at the end of the previous half-year) against Bills from Paper Currency Department to Rs. 8 crores in January and further to Rs. 9 crores in March at which figure they remained, with minor fluctuations, until early June. Thereafter a rapid inflow of money enabled us to fully repay Government before the close of the half-year.

The Bank Rate remained at 7 per cent. until 21st June when it was reduced to 6 per cent. The average rate for the half-year was 6.945 as compared with 6.508 for the corresponding period of 1927.

After making the usual and necessary provisions the Net Profit of the Bank for the Half-Year amounted to Rs. 71,38,557-7-6 which with Rs. 11,56,592-13-5 brought forward from the Half-Year ended 31st December 1927, made a total of Rs. 82,95,120-4-11. This sum the Governors of the Bank disposed of as follows:—1. In payment of a Dividend to the Shareholders at the rate of 16 per cent. per annum free of Income Tax, Rs. 45,00,000; 2. Transferred to Reserve Fund, Rs. 5,00,000; 3. Transferred to Pension Funds, Rs. 3,52,000; 4. Carried forward to the Profit and Loss Account of the current Half-Year, Rs. 29,63,120-4-11. Total Rs. 82,95,120-4-11.

## BARDOLI FROM BEHIND THE SCENES

(Continued from page 6.)

admitting, even by implication, that he would move the highest powers of the Indian Government,—constitutionally if he can, extra-constitutionally, if he must,—on behalf of his own immediate constituency, forgetting that the Speaker of the Indian Assembly must consider the entire country—and no single district thereof,—as his constituency? The Viceroy's intervention—Was it really an intervention, after all?—in connection with the floods last year, was an errand of mercy, which no patriotic Indian can take exception to. But, in the case of Bardoli, while the Bombay Government was still considering ways and means of a peaceful settlement; while in that Government were yet men, who were the most considerable actors in the case of those very same floods, earning unstinted admiration for their action in those dark days; while efforts were, to the knowledge of the Hon. Mr. Patel, being made to arrive at an amicable settlement honourable to all concerned; was it right, was it proper, was it honourable for the Speaker thus to complicate the already delicate task of those who were fighting for their ideals?

(To be continued.)

## SOUTH INDIANS IN BOMBAY

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The numerical strength of the South Indians in Bombay is one which could not be underestimated. Supplying as they do a very great percentage of middle class employees, their economic condition is one which is bound to have a serious effect on the middle class life in Bombay. The importance of "organisation" as compared with "Capital" and "Labour" has been universally recognised. Clerks form no unimportant portion of "organisation," and a debilitation of this arm of present-day industry is sure to have adverse repercussions on civic life in general.

2. The position of South Indians in Bombay is one of helplessness and apathy. This is not a little due to their own attitude of "laissez faire", as also to the inherent disruptive tendencies and narrow outlook of the community. No doubt this is mainly due to their economic weakness, but their lack of effort to better themselves is unpardonable. They have come over more than 1,000 miles not to eke out a mere living. If so, they are parasites and local men have a real grievance against them. But this is not the fact. Their undoubted efficiency and hard-working nature is an invaluable asset to Bombay's commerce. But the community's conservativeness and unambitiousness has been their bane. In the competition against lower grade men, they are forced to accept lower and lower scales of pay, thus their standard of living is lowered by and by, and the operation of this vicious circle would result in about a decade in the decadence of South Indian middle class in Bombay into the unskilled labourers, a drag alike on community and a standing shame to their country of origin.

3. Except by collective bargaining nothing could be obtained now-a-days. What is wanted is a strong organisation. The South Indian Association, which has been doing useful work during the last, two years, is sleeping of late for want of active support of the community. The monthly subscription of 4 annas is well within the reach of all and this body is allowed to die for want of members, the community will have laid itself open to a charge of unhelpable weakness. The Clerks' Union and the Shorthand Writers' Association of Bombay are apparently defunct and could do no help to the middle class people unless they are able to work vigorously. The South Indians cannot wait by and see whether someone will lend his hand of help. They must help themselves.

4. The average income of a South Indian in Bombay, the writer computes, will not exceed Rs. 75 per mensem. This sum is palpably inadequate to maintain any sort of middle class decency. Incessant hard work, acquiring of knowledge combination and pushing nature alone can help South Indians realize a more satisfactory scale of income. For this, a strong central organisation is a 'sine qua non,' and the writer hopes that this article would do something towards rousing the slumbering South Indians to a timely recognition of their weakness and lead them to energetically work out their betterment through the South Indian Association, Bombay.—Yours, etc.,

"SOUTH INDIAN."

## A QUERY.

To Editor of the "Chonicle."

Sir,—I shall be highly obliged if any of your Readers will be good enough to publish the information asked below, for general information of the public.

1. Is it true that in England and all beef-eating countries, a clear distinction is made between a Beef Cow and a Milch Cow?

2. Is it true that High class English men never touch beef of milch cow?

3 Is it true that English people in India do not know that there is no separate breeding of beef cows in India and all slaughter for beef made in Indian slaughter houses is of milch cow only?

4. Is it true that most of the high class English people in India will cease eating beef, and will stop slaughter of milch cow in any slaughter houses for beef purposes, if they come to know that the beef available for them in markets is all of milch cows?—Yours etc.

P. G. SAHASRABUDHE.

Dadar, August 11.

## FIRST OBEY, THEN COMPLAIN

### N. G. S. R. AGENT'S ULTIMATUM TO WORKERS

### MEN FIRM ON THEIR GIREVANCES

SECUNDERABAD, Aug. 19.

In reply to the Railway Union representation the Agent issued the following notice late last night.

In the Agent's notice dated the 17th of August, it was stated that before any petition could be considered the workmen must return to duty. This statement is reiterated and in view of matters come to notice the following orders are issued as an act of grace:—

The Agent is prepared to treat absence from duty upto Midday Saturday the 18th as leave on full pay for those men who resume work at the usual time on Monday the 20th. It must clearly be understood that this concession will not be extended to men who fail to return to duty on that date and the time mentioned. The ticket box system will be discontinued pending investigations in which representatives of the workmen will be invited to take part.

STRIKERS' DECISION.

A mass meeting of three thousand discussed this notice when several speakers for and against resumption of duty addressed the assembly and unanimously decided not to resume work until all the eleven grievances previously reported to the Agent by the deputation had been dealt with.

There has been no further extension of strike nor is there dislocation of traffic.—A. P.

## N. G. S. RY. STRIKE SPREADS

### MEN'S GRIEVANCES PUT BEFORE AGENT

SECUNDERABAD, Aug. 18.

The strike on the Nizam's Guaranteed State Railway has further spread, and pointsmen, cabinmen, and porters at Secunderabad junction have also struck work, mentioning as their special grievances demands for increased pay, and the grant of leave when required, and of railway passes on the conditions on which they are granted to others. Temporary arrangement for working the points have been made, preventing dislocation of traffic. Other areas are quiet. The police are patrolling the station locality.

MEN'S GRIEVANCES.

Under the signature of Messrs. Baja Keshen Rao, President, Mohamed Fatheulla Khan, Vice President and V. Kulshekharam, General Manager of the N. G. S. Railway Employees Union, the Union have addressed a lengthy representation to the Agent, narrating their version of the events leading to the strike and enumerating several grievances. They state that on the 14th instant some wagonshop men were prevented from placing their tickets on the attendance board by Mr. Carter, General Foreman, Carriage and Wagon Shops, who insisted on their placing the tickets in a box introduced by him. They allege that Mr. Carter necked three men, of whom two fell, sustaining injuries. At noon, they say, a representation was made to Mr. Scrivener, acting Works Manager who induced them to work, promising an inquiry into the affair. On the 15th the workmen's train arrived late, and though the Works Manager permitted them to take their tickets Mr. Carter insisted that these should be deposited in a special box. Repretentations made later to the Works Manager and Mr. Cardew, Acting Loco Superintendent were not successful and on the 16th August, the men assembled at the shop gate, and declared a general strike. A deputation to the Agent received the reply that their grievances would be considered only on the resumption of work. After holding a meeting of elected representatives of the Union submitted to the Agent that he should (1) withdraw the box system, (2) retain the boards system, (3) grant strike pay, (4) warn subordinate officers not to abuse or illtreat workmen, (5) take no action against the alleged strike leaders, (6) fix the working hours for the running staff per day at eight and (7) secure an expression of regret from Mr. Carter for the alleged assault.

ABOLITION OF BOX SYSTEM URGED

The letter concludes by emphasising that their principal demand is for the abolition of the box system as it had the effect of cutting off their wages for half an hour every day. The demand for strike pay and no discrimination against strikers also form important conditions. The box system they state has been adopted in other shops or other railways and is an unauthorised innvation which they insist should be abolished.—A. P.

## INDIAN PHILATELISTS

### AFRICAN INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION

There were only two entries from India, and both of them have been honored. Mr. A. E. Smythies (Naini Tal) receives a silver medal for his specialised collection of the half anna lithographed stamp of India 1854-1855, including reconstructed sheets. Mr. Jno Godinho (Bombay) has been awarded a Silver Medal by the judges, the highest distinction in this Class, for his annotated collection in mint sheets or blocks of the Postage Stamp of the Feudotary States of India.

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## THANA & INCREASE OF SCHOOL FEES

### MUNICIPALITY'S MOVE

### EX-PRESIDENT TO BE CENSURED?

(From Our Correspondent.)

THANA, Aug. 15.

A meeting of the General Board of Thana Municipality was held this evening when the important item on the agenda that came up for consideration was the resolution passed by the School Board requesting Government not to increase the scale of fees in secondary schools and colleges as contained in their communication received by the Municipality through the Collector of Thana. Mr. G. V. Navalkar was in the chair.

Prof. N. K. Bhagwat moved that the resolution o fthe School Board be approved and adopted.

Mr. V. R. Nachane moved an amendment suggesting the addition of the following words to the resolution:—

"As the raising of the fees is against the policy of making education cheap to the middle classes". The amendment was accepted by Prof. Bhagwat and incorporated into the proposition.

A PLEA FOR INCREASED FEES.

One would have expected no debate on the proposition but up rose Mr. Rodrigues to oppose it tooth and nail. He thought Government was perfectly justified in increasing the fees as the principle of demand and supply held good also in the matter of education. There is a rise in prices all-round because the demand is increasing day by day.

Mr. S. M. Abhyankar said that it was the primary duty of Government to provide for the education of the peoples and to make it available for the poorer classes. By increasing the fees they would be obstructing the spread of education amongst the masses. If the expenditure on education is increased, it can be met by setting apart a portion of the excise income derived by auction sales of liquor and toddy shops.

Mr. V. R. Nachne said that the law of demand and supply is not applicable to educaton which is not a commodity for mercantile purposes. It is accepted on all hands that Government must incur the expenditure of education, however high it may be, in order that the people should be good citizens. Education decreases crime and thus there would be no need to spend on police department. If the expenditure on education is increased, they had better decrease expenditure on other departments.

The proposition being then put to vote, 12 voted for proposition and 3 against the proposition and 1 remained neutral?

NEXT MEETING TO BE STORMY.

It is understood that the next meeting of the Municipality is going to be a stormy one as Prof. Bhagwat is going to move a resolution which amounts to a vote of censure on the ex-President Mr. B. A. Radhye for having sent the Administration Reports of Thana Municipality for the year 1927/1928 to Government without placing it before the Board and getting it approved by it.

It would be better if the members moving propositions or amendments, dictate the same a little more loudly. They are inaudible in the Press gallery

## BOMBAY PORT TRUST RAILWAY EMPLOYEES

### DEMAND FOR HIGHER PAY

(From A Correspondent.)

While the G.I.P. and B.B. and C.I. Railway workmen are agitating for minimum living wages with several other demands, the Bombay Port Trust Railway staff do not desire to lag behind their other colleagues and are insisting on the Trustees and the chairman to put them on the same level as the other employees at the Port Trust. They submit that while other departments grant Rs. 60 per month to start with, the men working in the Railway Department get only Rs. 45/- While others are on the time-scale the railway employees work under the grade-scale, that is to earn promotion they should wait till somebody retires or dies.

A meeting of the Managing Committee of the Bombay Port Trust Railwaymen's Union was held on Friday evening at Reay Road, when a Sub-committee was appointed to fromulate their grievances.


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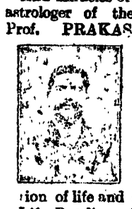

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## ESSENTIALS OF NATION-BUILDING

### NATIONAL IDEAS MUST TRANSGRESS S. CHHAIANISM

### PROF. CHHABLANI ON HINDU-MUSLIM UNITY

"Hindu-Muslim unity in its bearing on Indian Nationalism" was the attractive theme of an eloquent and thought-provoking address which Prof. Chhablani delivered to a large audience at a public meeting held on Friday evening at the Marwari Vidyalaya Hall, Mr. Jamnadas Mehta presiding.

At the outset, Prof. Chhablani frankly criticised the way and manner in which some of the Indian political leaders dealt with the important national questions of the day. He had seen, he said, the momentous national problems discussed in a few hours in a most unsystematic and careless manner. He was not a politician himself and, therefore, he had not learnt the art of playing the game of hide-and-seek. He wanted every one of them to consider the question of Hindu-Muslim unity from his or her own standpoint of view before giving any judgment upon it. Ready-made opinions like ready-made suits did not aways fit properly. What was the spectacle of present-day India, he asked? They had an hideous picture before their eyes of a disunited India.

LUCKNOW PACT CONDEMNED.

The speaker then indulged in a seathing criticism against the Lucknow Pact. No greater mistake, he observed, was ever done in India than the formation of that Pact. In that Pact the country had consented to communal representation. For his part, he was not a believer in pact at all. A pact presupposed a capacity to bargain. So long as there was a third party in the country besides Hindus and Muslims, that party alone could reap the advantages of all pacts arrived at between the two contending communities. In his opinion, no united nation could be created by bargaining. What was required for nation-building was national feeling. The speaker then explained his conception of healthy nationalism. National ideas, he continued, must transgress the limits of narrow or provincial patriotism.

RESERVATION OF SEATS.

Coming to the reservation of seats on legislatures, Prof. Chhablani argued that Muslims were not a minority community in all the provinces. They were a majority community in the Punjab, Bengal, N. W. F. Province, Baluchistan and Sind. Even in the provinces where they were in minority, they were a majority community in local bodies. The speaker contended that Muslims not being contented with reservation of seats in excess of their population also claimed reservation of posts in public services in excess of population. He characterised this attitude as the very negation of responsible Government. The lesson of history, he said, was unmistakable that no responsible Government to be really responsible to the popular vote could suppress or oppress ability. That was not the way to build nationalism. He was glad that the Nehru Committee had given its verdict against the reservation of seats in provinces where Muslims were a majority community. That was a distinct improvement on the resolution of the Madras Congress. The report of the Committee was, in his opinion, a return to sanity after all.

SEPARATION OF SIND.

Turning to the question of joint electorates and separation of Sind he asked: Were joint electorates good for Hindus and bad for Muslims? He tried to make out that out of 50 millions of Muslims in British India, 41 millions lived in provinces where there was Muslim majority. Only 18 millions of Muslims were living in provinces where there was a Hindu majority. Proceeding he said he was always at a loss to understand that joint electorates had got to do with the separation of Sind. Was separation of Sind asked for because it would conduce to the welfare of the population or to their economic interest? Certainly not. To speak frankly, he proceeded, Sind was being made a pawn on the chess-board of Indian politics. Hindus of Sind were to be treated as hostages for the good behaviour of the Hindus elsewhere. What he wanted was the bold enunciation of a general proposition which would be applied everywhere without any reservation. If according to that proposition it was thought necessary to separate Sind, then they would have no objection to such a separation.

ECONOMIC QUESTION.

Prof. Chhablani then gave some thought to the question whether the separation of Sind was advisable on economic grounds. According to his estimation—which he challenged to be correct—the annual deficit would come up to a crore and 70 lakhs if Sind was made administratively autonomous. According to Muslim calculation, the deficit would be 43 lakhs. The question, he emphasized, was whether it would be possible for Sind to meet this deficit. Then there were the questions of literacy and density of population. The statistics of literacy showed that only 37 persons out of 1,000 were literate. There were on an average 14 houses per square mile. Besides 37 per cent. of the land in Sind was held by only 2,000 Zemindars. These were all the problems which required a satisfactory solution before Sind could be separated from hte Bombay Presidency.

## ORGANISING RAILWAYMEN

### ACCEPT A FIGHTING PROGRAMME.

### JHABWALA & BRADLEY ADDRESS B. B. & C. I. MEN

(From a Correspondent).

A mass meeting of B.B. and C.I. Railwaymen was held at Andheri on Wednesday night under the presidency of Mr. Jhabvala. Different classes of railway workers had assembled together and different demands were discussed. Mr. Jhabvala in introducing the meeting explained what a powerful class of workers the railway people were and went on the definite programme of demands as follows:—

Security of Service, Stoppage of fine 8 hours duty, Rise in percentage, Minimum wages of Rs. 30, Educational facilities, and Housing quarters. etc.

Having explained the All-India Railway Men's Federation demands to be submitted to Government on September 8. Mr. Jhabvala called upon the B.B. and C.I. men to combine 50,000 strong.

ACCEPT A FIGHTING PROGRAMME.

Mr. Bradley, thereafter, protested against the new Trade Disputes Bill as most reactionary and called upon the men to raise their voice against it. Thereafter he explained how the British Labour won his right to freedom and how the B.B. and C.I. Railway Employees Union should wake up and definitely accept a fighting programme. He concluded by appealing that the men should assert their right regardless of Government or management.

Thereafter Mr. Shidheshvar spoke about the necessity of Unionism and how the Union office is being run, and the following resolutions passed.

PROTEST AGAINST NEW BILL.

(1) This meeting of B.B. and C.I. Ry. Employees protest against the proposed Trade Dispute's Bill that is to be brought before the Legislative Assembly next session as the Bill proposes to take away the right of the workers to withhold their labour and passed unjust conditions. We will therefore use all the power at our disposal to assert our right if the Act becomes law.

(2) This meetng of B.B. and C.I. Ry. Employees demands that the following programme of the All India Railwaymen's Federation should be accepted by the Agent and that the demands contained therein should be granted.

(i) Security of service. (a) Abolition of service agreement bond. (b) Minimising the powers vested in the Divisional Officers. (c) Appointment of a joint board of inquiry consisting of equal number of representatives from the Administration and the Union.

(ii) (a) Uniform working hours to be 8 hours a day for all. (b) Six working days in a week with Sunday off with full pay. (c) Overtime payment for Sundays and Holidays workings.

(iii) Minimum living wage to be Rs. 30 per month with proportionate increment for graded service.

(iv.) (a). Abolition of fines and debits and reductions (b) Introduction of legislation on the lines of the Truck Act in force in England.

(v.) Leave for all alike. (a) Two months' privilege. (b) Twenty days casual (c) Sick with full pay. (d) Accumulation of leave.

(vi.) Passes for all alike.

(vii.) Educational facilities.

(viii.) Removal of racial bar.

(ix.) Housing. Free decent quarters for all Railway employees and house rent in lieu thereof.

### TRIBUTE TO LECTURER.

Mr. Jamnadas Mehta paid a well-merited tribute to the speaker for the latter's lucid and eloquent exposition of his subject. It did not necessarily follow from that appreciation, he added, that they could all agree with everything he had said. Mr. Jamnadas then adverted to the report of the Nehru Committee. Continuing he said in framing the constitution for India, people of India had done two things. They had taken the challenge of England and shown to the world that Indians were capable to frame a constitution for their country. It was besides an agreed constitution. The constitution was moreover, meant for telling the Simon Commission that their excursion in India was going to be of no consequence. That was, according to him, the two-fold purpose of the constitution. Necessarily, any draft which was prepared by people holding conflicting political views was bound to be a bit faulty and of such character as would expose it to public criticism. For instance, a Congressman like himself would have liked to have complete independence. The speaker held that the criticism on the report had to be made keeping in mind that the constitution was framed by an All-Parties' Conference. It would have been impossible to have a unanimous vote on the constitution if the Committee would have subscribed to Congress views. Coming to the question of Sind, he said that issue had to be decided purely on its own merits and not on the sentiments of any community.

With a vote of thanks to the speaker and the chair, the meeting terminated.


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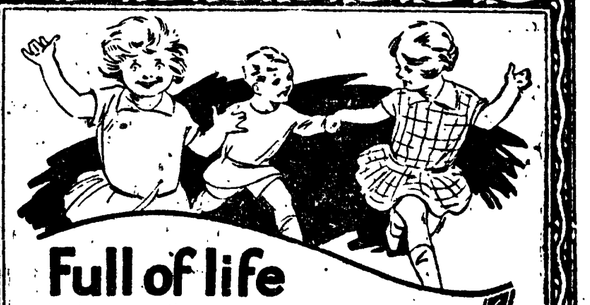

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BOMBAY: MONDAY, AUGUST 20 1928

## FACE TO FACE WITH GANDHIJI

### AMERICAN'S IMPRESSION OF A CHAT WITH SAGE OF SABARMATI

Mr. William W. Hall, Jun., through the unexpected help of a fellow Indian traveller, contrived to see Mr. Gandhi. He made the journey to Ahmedabad hardly hoping to get his wish realised, and in the "North American Review", Mr. Hall tells how he accomplished his feat and records his interview. He writes:—

"We alighted from the car and walked along the path between two of the low, broad-roofed houses toward that belonging to Mr. Gandhi. Presently I found myself led up to a broad verandah with spreading roof, where crouched in a semi-circle were half-a-dozen or more attentive white-robed figures.

"In the centre, cross-legged upon a thin white mat, with his back against the wall and before him a low bench or table strewn wth papers, squatted a diminutive, emaciated, half-naked man, who, to my amazement, was introduced as Mahatma Gandhi.

"In the next five minutes my impressions of this squatting figure changed like the shadows on the lawn. 'Why, this gnarled creature has nothing more to recommend him than any of the road beggars that infest the highways hereabout' was the sentiment racing through my mind. 'The world has been duped.'

"This mood quickly changed as I noticed the deep furrows in the face, the drooping mouth and moustache and the lower jaw devoid of teeth. 'These are the marks of his suffering,' I told myself soberly. 'The poor cripple is a victim of his own privations.'

"Then as the wizened, warped figure became articulate, gradually, but not slowly, I lost consciousness of the flesh and blood before me, and recognised only a mind and heart of incomparable strength and beauty. He spoke with the greatest ease and uuency, in low but clear tones, expressing his thoughts in terse, cogent words, seeking always to define the terms before presenting his views."

Mr. Hall then tells how he presented a series of questions to Mr. Gandhi, the first of which referred to "the choice of a life career" which would "make the greatest contribution to society." On this point Mr. Gandhi said:—

"The vital consideration is not so much the choice of one or another profession as the achieving of self-realisation.....In facing the problem of a career a man should emphasise above all else the spiritual aspects of life. With this uppermost in his thoughts, he should test his own potentialities, discover how he can best meet the peculiar needs of the local community in which he finds himself and apply himself to meeting those needs to the utmost of his ability."

"What relation should religion and character bear to education in our present-day programmes?"

"Education, character and religion should be regarded as convertible terms. There is no true education which does not tend to produce character, and there is no true religion which does not determine character. Education should contemplate the whole life. Mere memorising and book learning is not education. I have no faith in socalled systems of education which produce men of learning without the backbone of character."

"What fitting substitute can the Western nations find for militarism?"

ANTIDOTE TO MILITARISM.

"Militarism is esentially self-assertion. I should therefore substitute for self-assertion self-abnegation."

"Just what do you mean by the term 'self-abnegation'?"

"The sense in which Christ understood it," he replied, smiling. "He who loseth his life shall find it."

"How should one regard pain and suffering?"

"Voluntary, sacrificial suffering is to be greatly commended; involuntary, inflicted suffering to be greatly deplored."

"How would you interpret suffering which is both involuntary and non-inflicted, such as that 'produced by chance illness?"

"I believe illness to be the result of sin (in the broadest sense of the word). Sin I define as the breaking of a law, either physical or moral. 'A headache is the result of sin.'

"What is the way out of the present seemingly hopeless antagonism between religious factions in all parts of the world?"

LEARN TOLERANCE.

"Charity. We must learn toleration and respect for others. Every religion in some measures satisfies the spiritual needs of men. If a religious act such as tom-toming annoys me, I should not try to have it prohibited, but should realise that it ministers to other people's needs, and remove myself from the scene of disturbance.

"I have ceased to declare myself publicly on this issue. My views are well known. As the French proverb has it, 'He who excuses himself accuses himself.' I believe that by maintaining silence my message is more forcibly conveyed than by constant admonition. There is, however, no need of despairing of this or any other issue where the right is involved. The world is moving on the right course. When you consider our mortal lives are mere specks in relation to the whole of time you may appreciate that the world may be progressing, even when progress is not apparent. I am supremely hopeful."

In a final message asked for the benefit of students Mr. Gandhi said:—"Just tell them to be good before great—good before great."

Mr. Hall returned to the house of the friend who had arranged the interview, and he writes at the close of his contribution in the North American Review:

"While my host was telephoning the railway station I opened my suitcase and rearranged its contents. As he entered the room I was in the act of locking it.

"'Why do you lock your suitcase?' he inquired genially.

"'I've heard so much about train robbers,'" I replied.

"'Well, you know my wife thinks I'm foolish,' he explained, 'but I have a habit of never locking anything. I even leave my house wide open when I go away. And I've rarely lost anything. Somehow I feel it pays to trust people in this world of ours.'"

## DISORDERLY M. P.S

### DOOR DAMAGED IN ANXIETY TO VOTE

In the House of Commons, Mr. T. Kennedy (Chief Labour Whip) asked the Speaker, as a point of order, whether he was aware that while a division was in progress the previous evening two members of the House forced their way into the "Aye" division lobby after the doors were locked, damaging the woodwork of the door, and whether he would cause inquiry to be made into the disorderly behaviour and if necessary secure that the names of the two members concerned should not be included in the division lists.

Mr. W. Thorne (Lav.—Plaistow): May I remind you, sir, that several members helped to push these fellows through the door? (Laughter and cries of "Name".)

The Speaker: Naturally I cannot but deprecate any scene of disorder like the one described by the hon. member. At the same time notice should be taken of any irregularity in divisions immediately after a division has taken place. Beyond expressing my regret if anything of the kind has occurred and deprecating it, I could not take any proceedings at this later stage.

Mr. Potts (Lab.—Barnsley): Is it not a fact that the door was unlocked to let them through?

Ministerialists: No.

Mr. Potts: I say yes.

Mr. Thurtle (Lab.—Shoreditch): May we ask you, Mr. Speaker, to express disapproval of this disorderly conduct on the part of members of the gentlemanly party?

The Speaker: I express disapproval of disorderly conduct from whatever quarter of the House it may come.

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## CHINA'S CAPITAL

### ISSUE NOT YET SETTLED

Though it has been announced officially that the Nationalist seat of Government is to remain at Nanking, a brisk controversy over the question as to whether the Yangtze city should replace Peking permanently as the capital of China still goes on, and it is by no means certain that the matter can yet be regarded as having been definitely settled, says the Peking Correspondent of the "Manchester Guardian" in mail week.

Both Feng Yu-hsiang and Yen Hsi-san are reported to favour establishing the capital here, but uncompromising opposition to any such move was voiced by Chiang Kai-shek in a speech made soon after his arrival in Peking last week. Speaking at the inauguration of the Peking branch Political Council, of which Yen Hsi-san is to be the acting chairman, the Nationalist generalissimo recalled that Dr. Sun Yat-sen more than once expressed dissatisfaction with the Peking environment.

The city is fettered with diplomatic shackles (General Chiang declared). It has lost its freedom of action at every turn. That is why Dr. Sun Yat-sen in his dying moments urged the establishment of the Nationalist Government at Nanking. In making Nanking the capital the Nationalist Government is therefore simply carrying out the last wish of our leader. Peking has proved the graveyard of many a promising career. During the past twenty years many Western returned students have come here with a laudable desire to serve their country, but as soon as they settled down they fell under the malign influence of Peking and became contaminated by all the evil habits and traditions of officialdom. It is my fervent hope that the new Political Committee will carry out the principles of Dr. Sun Yat-sen and make a clean sweep of the abuses of the old regime so that those who come to Peking after you will not entertain monarchical ambitions. I also hope that you will abide by the orders of the Central Government and thereby show to the rest of the world that the Kouimintang is a progressive party in China and commands the support of its members.

The Generalissimo's denunciation does not dispose of the sound, practical argument in Peking's favour that here is a ready-made city with scores of commodious buildings available for immediate occupation as Government offices and residences, whereas it would require the expenditure of many millions of dollars to make Nanking reasonably habitable. After all, as the Peking Chamber of Commerce observed very pertinently in a memorandum on the subject sent recently to the Nationalist Government, it is not the site of the capital but the character of those who rule that counts.

## AEROPLANE FACTORY FOR INDIA

### ROSY PROSPECTS OF CIVIL AVIATIO

That an aeroplane factory is to be opened in India at a not very distant date is the bold guess of the inpired Simla correspondent of the "Englishman." Official and public patronage to aeroclubs in India ensure a bright future for aviation in India.

The possibility of opening up opportunities for finding lucrative employment for Indian youths is discussed in the report of the Aero Club of India and Burma for the year ending March, 1928. Skilled air pilots will be in demand as flying becomes more popular, says the report. At present India cannot meet any demand from among Indians and unless the future is forestalled and Indians now equip themselves for the opportunities which must come soon not only will a development be impaired but pilots and mechanics of other nationalities will have to be employed.

Aviation also offers India a new industry. Its potentialities are enormous. Messrs. De Haviland's have recently opened a factory in Australia, and it is not improbable that this company will later open a factory in India. Men will then be required in large numbers and it is the trained men who will secure the best posts.

STEADY FUTURE ASSURED.

There are signs of increasing interest in aviation, judging from the numbers of persons who have joined various aero clubs. In less than a year the membership of the central club alone has risen from 100 foundation members to 350 members, and members of associated flying clubs amount to over 1,000. There is every reason to believe that as soon as flying begins the membership will greatly increase. Official patronage to aero clubs and the support received from legislators and the Government ensure a steady future to clubs and those who would seek employment in them.

The Aero Club's scheme providing for a grant to purchase eight aeroplanes and eight spare engines, and also to provide a yearly allowance of Rs. 20,000 to each flying club was approved by the Legislative Assembly. This, together with the generous offer of Sir Victor Sas soon to bear the whole of the expense

## BOY TAUGHT BY ELECTRICITY

### SHOCK ON THE NECK

When Professor A. E. Heath, Professor of Philosophy at University College, Swansea, addressed the summer school of the British Social Hygiene Council he described an interesting electrical apparatus which had been used as an experiment to teach a boy how to write. He (she) had a boy pupil, he said, who was particularly bright in conversation but who was absolutely hopeless at school work. They found that the difficulty simply was that he could not write. He was good at oral work, but when any writing was required he was always in the bottom three in the class. They found that he held his pen so tightly and pushed so hard that he was tired out almost at the end of a line.

To cure that the boy was given special lessons with an electrical device, using a steel pen with connections, so that he got a shock on the back of the neck every time he pressed too hard. "In six months" said Professor Heath, "he was writing easily with a stylo pen, and his place in the class was in the first three instead of the last three."

"A MAN CALLED SHAKESPEARE."

Professor Heath next made a criticism of the reading of Shakespeare in the schools. "I remember," he said, "being bored to death by the works of a man called Shakespeare. I thought he was a humbug. Years later I found myself alone in a Derbyshire inn. There were railway time-tables, guides, and other things, but nothing else except a copy of 'Richard II.' For the first time I read Shakespeare. We have to do it ourselves. It cannot be done for us."

## WOMEN IN SPORTING CONTEST

### CATHOLIC BISHOP'S PROTEST

The Roman Catholic Bishop of Rottenburg has made a strongly worded protest against the participation of girls in sporting contests in Germany. The Bishop declared in his sermon that since the Republican revolution there had been a further revolution against the commandments of God and of the Church. Modern paganism was breaking through all bounds of morality. The sexes bathed in common, went for walking tours by day and by night in common, slept in the fields and woods, and now indulged in sporting contests together. Women and girls were shamelessly clothed in such a way as to excite the worst passions. There was a cult of the nude such as had not been known since the ancient world.

All these, said the Bishop, are matters which cry to heaven. Ten years ago they would have been considered impossible. They are bringing about the moral ruin of our people. Catholic women and girls must not expose themselves to the curious gaze of the public in this manner. Let them by all means pursue sport so far as it is needful and suitable for the condition of women, but they must not participate in public exhibitions clothed in such a manner as to raise scandal nor allow themselves to be seen in scandalous attitudes.

## GRAMOPHONE DISCS THAT WILL FOLD

### RECORDS FOR CIGARETTE PACKETS

A gramophone record which can be Burned.

Folded up in a cigarette packet or Jumped on, and can still be played without losing any quality of tone, was demonstrated at the Savoy Hotel.

It will shortly be placed on the market by the Woolfecho Company.

The records can be printed on newspaper, on the covers of periodicals, while advertisements can also be displayed under the playing surface. A two and a half inch record, capable of being produced at low cost, will exactly fit into a packet of twenty cigarettes. These records can be played twice, and are expected to have a much greater appeal than the ordinary cigarette cards. They are light resembling a thick coat of varnish on paper, but so durable that the needle can be drawn across them without any ill-effects.

A director of the company said to a "Daily Express" representative: "The ordinary type of record has been subjected to an endurance test of twenty-six hours, and at the end of that time the needle was worn out, but the record was still able to give very good results."

es of the central organisation up to March 31, 1928, gave a good start to aviation in India. But now that the activities of the Aero Club of India have greatly increased greater financial aid must be forthcoming in future says the report. Public donations are invited for this purpose and in particular for a fund which the central club has opened to provide prizes to encourage Indians to enter for aviation competitions in India.

# WHAT THE PEOPLE SAY

## BARDOLI SATYGRAHA

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The issue of 'The Times of India' to-day, under the bold prints 'Mr. Gandhi And Bardoli', contains interpretation by one Mr. Jacob B. Israel of Mahatma Gandhi's "sentences" i.e. "Let not the Satyagrahis sleep over their well deserved victory. They have to collect and collate material to prove their allegations etc. etc."

Now that a settlement has been arrived at, one is left to wonder why Mr. Jacob puts the question at all. Or else he seems to have been sleeping all these days and so is not aware of the fact that the dispute has come to an end. If only he had known that much, Mr. Jacob would never have stepped in to raise the question he has just now raised. It is a truth universally acknowledged that no Government worth the name of Government would be so flexible and foolish, at any time, as to concede to any demand, unless it has sufficient reason to believe that it is a just and a reasonable one. From facts (not to say of fancies) one can say that the Bombay Government tried its utmost to uphold its pretige; it follows immediately from this (logically if not mathematically) that it is one of those which are not to be bent quite easily in any way. And the mere fact that such a strong Government has, at last, promised to set up a re-inquiry (ofcourse on some conditions to be satisfied by the opposite side) goes to maintain straightway that the Satyagrahis did collect and collate material to put forth strong arguments in favour of reasonableness of their demand and as such Mr. Jacob's statement that, "This Bardoli agitation has hitherto been without any basis or foundation of carefully collected facts against the validity of the revised assessments imposed," is a wholesale absurdity.

And again he has written 'your..... page 11, col. 6.....' I searched for the alleged words of Mahatma Gandhi on that page but was surprised to find only advertisements in the place usually allotted to the 6th column. Let me correct him and say that instead of '.....page 11, col. 6.....' it ought to have been written '.....page 9, col. 6.....'. This in its turn strengthens the validity of saying that Mr. Jacob has not brushed off his eyes his sleep and is, in consequence, unaware of the activities of the outside world.

So wake up, Jacob, wake up, before it is not too late.—Yours etc.

Law College, Aug. 14. B. V. G.

## CHRISTIANS AND MAGISTERIAL APPOINTMENTS

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I hope you will extend to me the hospitability of the columns of your paper to ventilate what appears to me to be a real and legitimate grievance. Although there are six stipendiary Presidency Magistrates at present as against four in ofmerr years, it is most surprising that there is not a single Indian Christian on the Bench at present. Formerly there used to be always one at least and not long ago there were two Indian Christians who adorned the bench with their great abilities. The last Christan who held a temporary appointment was the late Mr. James D'sa who but for his sudden and ultimely death would have certainly filled a permanent vacancy with grace and dignity. We have at present a number of Christian pleaders practising in the Criminal Courts in Bombay, some of whom are undoubtedly men of ability and experience and it would be doing bare justice to the community if one of them is appointed as a Magistrate when the next vacancy occurs. I am not a Christian but I believe I have enough Christian charity in me to recognise the worth and ability of members of other communities and I have not the least hesitation in espousing a cause which appears to me to be a just one. I think that the appointment of a Christian to the Magistracy is overdue. It is rumoured that a temporary appointment of an additional Presidency Magistrate is shortly to be made to try home gang-cases and the Government will do well to recognise the claims of the Christian Community this time. In the evolution of a new Constitution for India, it is eminently desirable that there should be harmonious co-operation of all communities in India and surely Christians who have rendered valuable services in the past should not be made to feel that they will be left in the cold when democracy will be an abiding force in the regeneration of India.—Yours etc.

A CHRISTIAN.

## "A MOSQUE IN PECKHAM"

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Information has reached me that a certain High Court Pleader of Srinagar, Kashmir, by the name of Mohomed Abdullah has written to you a letter denying the existence of a Musjid at 51 Fenwick Road, London. He asks me to throw some light on the subject. Unfortunately, I have not the letter of your correspondent before me, but I do most emphatically contradict his assertion that a friend of his in London found no musjid at this address. In future he must assuredly question the veracity of his informants. Misled in this manner I am assured that his impeachment of the London Press has produced some merriment. I wonder why he has thus attempted to attack my humble efforts for Islam? I am afraid that the quotation from the Holy Quran "Verily the true believers are brethren" has escaped his notice, otherwise he would not have sent such a letter to a journal of such standing as 'The Bombay Chronicle.' I am puzzled by his reference to Laws of Tenancy, these have no application to the place in question. Again I think that he has been misled.

With reference to "Lord Headley's Trust," I can only say that little is known of this in Great Britain, but it is said to be composed of a circle of friends attached to the Woking Mosque. I again wonder why Mr. Mohomed Abdullah introduced this subject? What can be his object? So far as I can judge from extracts from his letter, it seems that his purpose is to cause some annoyance to me, but I can assure him that the hundreds of friends in India, Britain and elsewhere, know me very well, and had he not mentioned me personally in his letter I should not have bothered to have replied. May I ask him to kindly make further enquiries from respectable and honest Muslims in London, and, on receiving their replies, be generous enough to admit that he was mistaken.—Yours, etc.,

KHALID SHELDRAKE.

Ostend, Belgium, July 30.

## "WHAT IS WRONG WITH OUR COTTO MARKET"

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Referring to the article appearing in your issue of the 18th inst. by your special representative regarding Cotton Market and its malady the remedy suggested seems to me of wide changes and difficult to adopt immediately. If only the trading is made active of Mgd. Fgd. Oomra wherein all cotton of Oomra descriptions is allowed to be tendered and not Mgd. Fine Oomra wherein only Berar and C. P. cotton is allowed to be tendered, great improvement in the present trading and as well tendering would come. The arrivals into Bombay of Oomra descriptions amount to more than 20 lacs bales annually and owing to the lack of proper hedging, upcountry merchants make bad hedges as they dare not take risk of the market and when the delivery period of the contract begins they transfer their sales to next delivery period whereby always market remains oversold. If Mgd. Fgd. Oomra Contract is made active the sellers of bad hedges will positively tender their Cotton as they will be sure of fair justice in survey owing to the fully good contract just as Bengal and Broach. The delivery period of the said contract should be that of Mgd. Fine Oomra i.e., Dec/Jan., March, May, July and September. It would greatly minimise the bad survey system prevailing just now and all would welcome same except perhaps exporters. The weekly settlement would do more harm than good as speculation would be wide and fluctuations abnormal.—Yours, etc.,

B. N. KHONA.

Bombay, Aug. 18.